The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.770 New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th Aug.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R Hutchison, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ARABIA ...... 3,551 480 Capt. J. Laird .... 16th Oct.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 12th, 1886. Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S.S. "KILWA," Captain SIMONS, will leave this for ZANZIBAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Moholla. Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.

A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1886. Agents.

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CUTLERY.
"CAVENDISH" CARVERS.

MADE From Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prizemen in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a New Process with a Razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with steel to match in box.

"A" Quality	Rs. 20 cash.
"B" „	„ 18 „
Buckhorn „	„ 8-8 „

or Prices of other First Class Cutlery, see Catalogue.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2
TOBACCOS.		
Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet	0	15
Do. do. Virginian Shag do.	0	15
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0	15
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	2	11
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet	1	2
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1	2
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb	2	4
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.	1	0

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ½ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., would draw the attention of Military Men and sportsmen to their selection of the above, which are made by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality, workmanship and highly finished.

To meet the varying tastes of Gauge, &c., TREACHER & Co. are prepared to submit estimates of prices for all qualities of Guns, Rifles, or Revolvers.

The following are always kept in stock :—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 120, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B. C-F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225 cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 40 and 50, cash.
Anson and Deeley's New Patent Hammerless Guns. Price Rs. 350 to 600, cash.
Imported only to Order.

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Single Barrel, Breech Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, side Lever, Snap Action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER—
Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 34, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 38, cash.

TREACHER'S ROYAL "IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c Price Rs. 34, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 38, cash

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self Extracting Rebounding Hammer, etc. Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 75, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 80, cash.

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Single Barrel..........................Rs. 30, cash.
Double ....Rs. 45, cash.

(For further particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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KEMP & Co., Limited.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June 1886, of Rupees twenty six and annas four per share will be paid on presentation of share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September 1886.

By order of the Directors.
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 23.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

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THE LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS PURSES, and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constants presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

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CHUBBS WRITING AND DESPATCH BOXES
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CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS & COSTUMES.

"DURABLE & STYLISH"

YARN-DYED NAVY BLUE.
"SUPERIOR FINISH."

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A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.	Rs.	
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„ 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	„ 6	0
Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.		
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5	0

(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

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Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.	Rs.	
In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„ 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„ 8	0
Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.		
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on lens	„ 3	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

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A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
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Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.

Jet Embroidered Edgings.
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Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
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Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold 30, Silver 20, Steel	10-0
Turnpin do. „ 36 „ 25 „	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do. „ 40 „ 25 „	10-0
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OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ....Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

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Clinometers.
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Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
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Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Crayons.
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Gold Leaf.

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COPIES can be had on application to HONORARY SECRETARY,
Rajputana Races Nusserabad.
HARDINGE C. HOGG, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Rajputana Races.

CHUBB'S LOCKS
BRANCH IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
CHUBB'S SAFES.

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WANTED AN OVERSEER for the Rewa Kantha Agency, having practical engineering knowledge of buildings, levels, estimates and plans. Salary Rs. 40 plus Rs. 15 travelling allowance (Government currency). Applications with testimonials to be made to the Assistant Political Agent, Godhra Panch Mahals.

H. E. WINTER,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
August 18th, 1886.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CATARACT SPECTACLES,
Concave Spectacles (for short sight)
Convex Spectacles (for long sight)
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single
" " " folders.
Eye Preserver, or Gogles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S
PEERLESS PEARLS.

A MOST INVIGORATING TONIC that permanently restores VITALITY, premature old Age, lost NERVE and BRAIN power, nervous DEBILITY, failure of power, &c., is pleasant, convenient and endorsed by the Medical Faculty as a sure, safe, and prompt remedy for nervous DYSPEPSIA and as a determined APHRODISIAC, exalts MENTAL ACTIVITY and confers power to endure MENTAL FATIGUE.

Full particulars and therapeutics accompany each bottle.

Price, 10s. 6d.

☞ On receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India.

To be had at all Chemists.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of BAI GOOLABVAHOO, widow of SHA MANOCKCHUND TULSIDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SHA GUNGADASS TULSIDASS, the Executor named in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of Aug., in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 19th day of August, 1886.
Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJI,
Petitioners' Attorney.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street,
BOMBAY.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100.

SNUFFS, PRINCE'S MIXTURE MORTON'S MIXTURE, REAL MACOUBA, exquisitely aromatic.

VIVEY CIGARS.—Direct from Ormond and Co., Switzerland.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct, by P. and O. Mail steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three Rs. 28 each; for two Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one Rs. 12 each.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list, apply to above.

PIANO STOOLS, morocco covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to above.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.

"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping complete. No. 6, Rs. 81; No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.

BATH TUBS, Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of one quire each. Rs. 5 per tin.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of ½rd quire each, Rs. 5-8 per tin.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish, finest quality and cheap.

ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand in cases of 4 doz Quarts and 8 doz. Pints respectively, prices on application.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7½ per share for the year ending 30th June last will be payable on and after MONDAY the 30th inst. to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 21st August 1886 on production of Share-certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after the 6th September 1886, on production of the share-certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 21st August, 1886.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Abscess Lancets.
Balling Irons.
Bleeding Lancets.
Casting Hobbles.
Castrating Knives.
Cattle Trocar.
Clipping Scissors.
Clyster Funnels.
Drawing Knives.
Embryotomy Knives.
Fleams.
Hernia Clamp.
Insufflator.
Gum Lancets.
Milking Tubes.
Post-Mortem Instruments.
Probangs.
Rasps.
Scalpels.
Seton Needles.
Stethoscopes.
Tail Scissors.
Tooth Forceps.
Clinical Thermometers.
Tracheotomy Tubes.
Balling Guns.
Bistouries.
Bloodsticks.
Castrating Clamps with Racks.
Catheters.
Clamp for Hernia.
Clyster Syringes.
Directors.
Drenching Horns.
Firing Irons.
Gags.
Hydrothorax Trocars.
Horse Clippers.
Mane Pullers.
Nicking Knives.
Pocket Dressing Cases.
Probes.
Rowelling Scissors.
Trimming and Clipping Scissors.
Suture Needles.
Hypodermic Syringes.
Tail Cutters.
Tooth Rasps.
Tracheotomy Forceps.
Tracheotomy Cannulas.
Whalebone Probang with Stilette.
Veterinary Syringes, &c., &c.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT EASTERN OIL AND FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited for CORN MILLING PLANT as follows:—

Roller plant to produce 2,500 lbs. of fine flour per hour.

One pair of French burr stone Mill, 3½ feet diameter, with all preparing, spouting, shafting, gearing, and all accessories complete in every particular.

One Compound Condensing Engine, 50 N. H. P., automatic high pressure valves, rope driving (any type.)

Two Lancashire Boilers, 25' + 6' steel, 110 lbs. working pressure.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Messrs. T. DREWET & Co.,
Agents and Secretary.,
Great Eastern Oil and Flour Mill Company, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Foras Road, a large upper-storeyed house with out-houses and large compound. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Another shipment of Caldwell's well-matured pure Wines, (bottled in Australia) just arrived.—WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA, Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Crystoleum ready made PICTURES at very reduced prices. Large size Rs. 5 each, small Rs. 3 each.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

FRESH SHIPMENT of Crystoleum Goods, Glasses, Adhesive Mixture, Oil, Photos, Boxes complete with materials.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

GREAT BARGAIN—2 Agra made CARPETS, one 22 by 15 feet, another 18 by 12, cost price Rs. 250, now selling off price Rs. 125. Apply immediately.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

"THE PAGODA"—A novelty in LADIES' SUNSHADES now on view at the CASH BAZAAR Company, Bombay and Poona.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who writes a neat hand. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. S. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

A NEW NOVELTY.—Scent Spraying Walking Sticks. Jewellery of all descriptions, &c., at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

NEWMARKET—Ready-made Ulsters for Ladies, very stylish and economical—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade and Church-gate Corner.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

INDENT CLERK.—WANTED at once a Parsee of experience in hardware and metal trades. Apply by letter E. E., *Bombay Gazette*, enclosing testimonia

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kinder-Garten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

PER S. S. LOODIANA received two very handsome, easy going and stylish DOG-CARTS fitted with Brinsmead's Patent Adjusting Shafts to suit any size horse, by the well-known makers, Bennett and Sons. Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

On THURSDAY the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 cases honey soap.
4 cases violet and millefleur Nursery and Toilet powder, marrow oil, white rose, &c. by Napoleon Price & Co.
9 cases sparkling hock and champagne.
1 " imitation gold thread.
6 " colored prints.
5 bales grey drill.
2 " grey dhoties.
3 " grey shirtings.
25 bundles Turkey red twist.
On account of the concerned.
N W—17 cases matches.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons," handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome strong victoria, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, one handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, set of English brass-mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. Wilkinson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of oilmanstores and other sundry articles at No. 19, Jackaria Musjid, under instructions from the Trustees of Jooma Succoor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, this day, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the whole of his stock in trade consisting of a large quantity of assorted oilmanstores, perfumery, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, 182 great coats and cloaks, helmets, boots, badges, cloth and serge tunics, trousers and empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF PRICE'S CANDLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Venichund Roychund.—

Ex. s.s. Mirzapore.
V. R.—Bombay 1-86—86 boxes Price's candles.
Ex. s.s. Ravenna.
226-300—75 boxes Price's candles.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " dyed shirtings.
1 large book case 12 feet long and 8 feet high, suitable for a Draper's shop.
1 large sideboard 8 feet long.
3 sets English made single harness just landed.
3 pairs silver plated phaeton lamps.
On account and at the risk of A. H. Esmalljee—
93 real Roskopf's watches.
The property of a deceased gentleman.

Handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture consisting of carved, pier, round, dressing and washhand tables, sofa and reclining couches, glassdoor cupboard, cheval and dressing glasses, an English built marbletop chiffonier, book stand, drawingroom, easy, straight, rocking and mallet pattern without arm chairs double screen, iron and teakwood cots, clothes press, wardrobe, round teapoys, chest of drawers, a musical box &c., &c.

AT 2 p.m.

1 handsome self-driving park phaeton with removable hind and front coach-boxes.
1 neat office shigram.
1 handsome English-built light brougham.
1 mail phaeton by Thorn.
1 single seated brougham by Kinross, suitable for a single horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Grant Road station, in the bungalow lately occupied by Thacore of Vulla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as, marble top inlaid round table, handsome inlaid drawing room set in 8 pieces, carved blackwood chiffonier, marble top round teapoys, drawing room and hall couches, corner whatnot, wall bracket with mirror glass, writing, oval, round, card, work, dressing and washhand tables, iron and teakwood bedsteads, camp cot, an English chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing table with glass, small cupboard, reclining couch, dressing glass, wardrobe, an eight light chandelier, 2 and 3 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, electric wall lamps, double light wall brackets, hanging vase lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, an eight day clock, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAKSQUARES.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder 100 tons superior 1st class Teaksquares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF NEW HYDRAULIC PRESSES, PUMPS &c. AT HENSHAW'S BUILDING, FORT.

On FRIDAY next, the 27th August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Godown No. 19 in Henshaw's Building, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Benn Ashley and Co.

2 New Hydraulic Presses 6" ram, 33" rise, daylight 5' 6", plates 3' 4", and 2' 6" with brass hand pump, 2 plungers 2" and 1."

1 Hydraulic Press 10" ram 39", rise, daylight 6' 6", plates 3' 9" and 3' 6" brass hand pump, 2 plungers 2" and 1" has been in use a short time.

2 New double acting force pumps with brass plungers and brass hind pieces.

Also a quantity of carriage axle's coils of wire, iron chain, horse shoes, nails, scale beams, anchor's &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ARDASEER DADY STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the premises.

All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay adjoining Khetwady New Road, in Ardaseer Dady Street, containing by admeasurement 10 feet 10 inches in breadth, on the front or west side thereof, and twelve feet on the back or east side thereof, and 80 feet in length or thereabouts numbered in the books of the Collector of assessment under No. 34, and of Pension and Tax under No. 140, and bounded on the east by the stable formerly belonging to Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner and now to Chunda Ramji, in the west by Ardaseer Dady Street, on the north by partly wall, half of which belongs to this premises and the other half to the adjoining compartment, and on the south by the Khetwady New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome Japanese flower vases and flower pots, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Mrs. Brown.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT
MASCURINE and Co.
[illegible]
THE LINCOLN MEDICAL HALL.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 50 0	" 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 56 0	" 59 0
Dry EliteChoix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" —	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	" 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	" 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	" 12 0	"

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Span }	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules ..	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
" " " *	" 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ::
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" [illegible]
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	....
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	..
Finest do	" 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality ..	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" —	" 0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	" 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	" ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No orders for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row,
Bombay, 18th Aug., 1886.

NOTICES.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos —the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 8 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June 1886, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st instant, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 21st, to TUESDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY.
Acting Storekeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 370 OF 1870.

KARMALI RAHIMBHOY and IBRAHIM RAHIMBHOY, respectively Khoja Muslim Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, late Minors, by Cazbai their next friend, but now of full age, and MIR-ALI RAHIMBHOY and RAHIMUTBAI respectively Khoja Muslim, Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Infants under the age of sixteen years, by Kajbai widow of DHARAMSEY IBRAHIM, their guardian *ad litem* .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Khoja Muslim, inhabitants of Bombay, and residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, aforesaid .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the following inmoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in nine Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the sale if not completed will be continued on THURSDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, the testator, in the above suit, and of the above Defendants, as his executors in the several Lots next hereinafter described that is to say:—

LOT No. 1.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Pestonji Narelwala's Oart, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wadi Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 53, New Survey No. 3,602, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 1, 2 and 10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and the east by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the south by Wadi Bunder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Hormusji Setna, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Kelly and other tenants of the Defendants, and are now occupied by Mr. R. McMarran and other tenants of the said Defendants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (on which a messuage, tenement or dwelling house which has since been burnt down formerly stood) situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, or Khaduk, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,320, New Survey No. 2,947, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully which is common to the premises herein described, and the house of Sambhaji Govind, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street, on or towards the east by the gully common to the premises herein described, and the house of Hajibhai Lallji, and on or towards the west by the gully common to the premises herein described and the house of Haji Abdoola, and which said land was formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Solaman Eskail, and is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,737, New Survey No. 2,951 and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 22 to 24, and are bounded as follows, That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Lalji Ludha and partly by the house of Solaman Daniel, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street or Khaduk, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Lalji Ludha, and on or towards the west by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Ismail Nensey and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Osman Vydnia, and are now occupied by Defendants or their tenant, Tokersey Jewraj.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1021, New Survey No. 2,789, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 163 to 171, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Meerally Mahomed, on or towards the south by the gully, common to the premises herein described and the house of Goolam Husein Teja, on or towards the east by the gully entirely belonging to the house of Mulji Dewji, and on or towards the west by Shamjee Hussaji Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Khulfan Ruttonsey and Abdoola Hussain, as tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the east side of Khoja Street or Khara Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,338, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Sooltanjee, on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Gujrabai, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street or Khara Talao, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenant, Heera Lakha, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Chima Butcher Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,338, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Gujrabai, widow of Jamaldin Sakoor, and partly by Lot No. 5, on or towards the south by the house used as a stable belonging to Memon Haji Umar, on or towards the east by Chima Butcher Street, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenants, but is now lying vacant.

LOT No. 7.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house, known as Forbes' house and other buildings standing thereon, situate partly on the east side of Mazagon Road, and partly on the north side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2 3,637, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tar Mahomed Ahmed Bawa, and partly by Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the Valpakhadi Road, and partly by Lot No. 8, and on or towards the west by the Mazagon Road, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Defendant's tenants.

LOT NO. 8.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground occupied by the house of one Hoossein sepoy, a Fazendari tenant, situate on the north side, Valpakhadi Road without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the south by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the G. I. P. Railway Line and partly by Valpakhadi Road, and on or towards the west by Lot No. 7, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Fazendari tenant, Hoosein sepoy.

LOT NO. 9.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground (whereon huts have been built by several people on sufferance) situate on the south side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2 3,637, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Huson Chotain, on or towards the east by the property of Tyeb Gunee, and on or towards the west by Valpakhadi Road, and which said land was formerly vacant, but is now occupied by several persons who have built huts upon it on sufferance.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the said Plaintiffs, No. 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, Attorneys for the said Defendants, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. old in Bottles by all Chemists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever [illegible]. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteers, 11 a.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pachumia (s), from Kurrachee; Scindia (s), Calcutta and Coast; Akaba (s), Perim; and Booldina (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—Sunbeam (s), for Marseilles; Waverley (s), Antwerp; Ancona (s), Colombo and Shanghai; Colaba (s), Coast, Calcutta and Rangoon; Bormida (s), China; and China (s), Messina.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sunbeam, Ancona, Ballaraat and Waverley left the dock yesterday.

GOANESE OR NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—In our local news of the 19th instant, two offenders named D'Cunha and Pereira were described as Goanese. A correspondent informs us, however, that they were not Goanese, but native Christians who had assumed Goanese names.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Shahoodeen Ismail *alias* Curreem Imaum, against whom there appeared a register of several previous convictions, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a purse containing 8 annas and 3 pies, from the pocket of Bheema Buchoo, while standing in a crowd that morning at the J. J. Hospital. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, at about 7 o'clock, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Pafford, of the Bombay Municipality, while attempting to get into his master's victoria at Queen's Road, when it was in motion, missed his footing and fell, one of the wheels of the victoria passing over his left leg and fracturing it. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

DEATH OF MRS. HOOPER.—We are very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. W. Hooper, C. M. S., Allahabad. Mrs. Hooper was the daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Candy, so well remembered in Bombay for his labours in connection with Trinity Chapel, Sonapore, and the Indo-British Institution. Mrs. Hooper was greatly esteemed by those that knew her, and she will be very much missed in the sphere that she has lately been occupying.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at a quarter past 6 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille	Amazones Voluntaires	Arban.
Overture	La Circassienne	Auber.
Valse	The Officers'	Coote.
Selection	Beatrice di Tenda	Bellini.
Valse	Amore di Corasao, by C. deSouza.	
Galop	Durch Die Lufte	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST PROPERTY.—A Mr. Roach, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, stationed at Jubulpure, reported to the police, that he had lost from his pockect a purse containing currency notes to the value Rs. 60 and a Railway pass, on the night of Tuesday last, the 17th instant.—George Arnold Fernandes, residing at 16th Lane, Cammatteepoora, reported to the police on Friday, the loss of a silver watch bearing his name, which is engraved inside, and valued at Rs. 50, somewhere between Byculla and his house, on the night of the 17th instant.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Jeejee, girl, aged 5 years. Deceased, on Thursday evening last, while standing on a box and looking out of a window on the second storey of a house at new Hanooman Lane, overbalanced and fell out on to the public road, whereby she sustained a fracture to her skull. She was picked up in an unconcious state, and taken to the hospital, where she died on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years, named Alima. Deceased was the daughter of a carpenter living at Chinch Bunder Road. At about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the mother of the deceased observed the child drowsy, and immediately after discovered that the child swallowed a quantity of opium which she had removed from the pocket of her mother's clothes. Deceased was at once removed to the hospital, where she died from its effects at 2 p.m. the same day. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which she voluntarily administered to herself in ignorance of its effects.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.

THE following further subscriptions have been received :—

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	6,365
Mr. Anthony Morrison	50
Mr. Jehangirjee Rustomjee Mody	100
Messrs. Manockjee D. Allbless, and Hormusjee Allbless, and the Sons of the late Mr. D. E. Albless	100
Mr. Heerjeebhoy D. Allbless	100
Mr. Furdoonjee D. Allbless	100
Mr. Nathooram Joradurmul	150
Messrs. Nusserwanjee B. Mody's Sons	100
Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, in memory of his late daughter, Bai Goolbai	250
Mr. C. P. Cooper	20
Mr. Shapurjee Jevaji Vacha	21
Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani	25
Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas	15
Mr. W. Fraser	20
Mr. B. X. Furtado	15
Mr. H. Could...	10
Captain W. Crowder	20
Mr. Pestonjee Ardeseer Kaka	10
Mr. Ramchundra Vishnu Madgamkur	10
Mr. Shorabjee Hormusjee	50
Mr. Nowrojee M. Wadia	10
Mr. J. Steiner	10
Mr. Dossabhai Framjee, C. S. I.	10
Mr. Emil Spinner	10
Mr. Leslie Crawford	10
Mr. Allan Arthur	10
Dr. L. P. Do Rozario	10
Revd. Thomas H. Greig	10
Mr. F. A. Little	80
Mr. K. H. Chisholm	12
A Parsee Lady	50
Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee	25
Mr. Muncherjee Furdoonjee Karak	10
Messrs. Cowasjee and Pallonjee Pawalla.	51
Subscriptions of Rs. 5 each	140
Do. under Rs. 5 each	135
Total	8,064

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 20.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)*	77·1
General Directions of Wind*	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	455
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	8·39
year	88·60
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 21st Aug.	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY.

A GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last, at the registered office, 26, Apollo Street, when the final accounts of the liquidators showing the manner in which the winding up had been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, was laid before them. Mr. G. W. Read was called to the chair. The following report of Messrs. G. W. Read and Bomonjee Framjee Cama, the liquidators, was submitted :—

"The last statement of accounts was submitted to you on the 25th February 1884, when the balance sheet of the Company made up to 30th September 1883, was duly adopted and passed, showing a loss of Rs. 3,775-11-2. Since then, *viz.*, on the 3rd May 1884, the Company was put under voluntary liquidation, and we now beg to submit the final accounts made up to the 30th June 1886, and to request you to pass the usual resolutions dissolving the Company. The first balance sheet made up by us is for the working season ending July 1884, showing a loss of Rs.7,909-5-3, which includes the debit balance of last year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,775-11-2. The second balance sheet is made up for 12 months, *viz.*, from 3rd May 1884 to 3rd May 1885, showing a dead loss of Rs. 82,836-13-4, chiefly owing to the Company's properties having realized less than their book values. The final balance sheet before you is made up to 30th June 1886, showing a final loss of Rs. 83,763-4-0 against the original assets of the Company. The Company's properties were put up to public auction in July 1884 by Messrs. Crawford and Co., and realized in all Rs. 93,500, to which a further sum of Rs. 1,000 must be added for a lathe sold by us to the Mofussil Company, and which they had in their possession before the Company went into liquidation. We have discharged all the claims for which the Company was liable, and have distributed out of the assets Rs. 43-8-0 per share, amounting to Rs. 63,963-8-0. The sum still due to shareholders who have not yet come forward for their distribution is Rs. 673-8-0 only. This sum is deposited in our joint names in the Agra Bank, Limited, and will be paid by us when demanded by the rightful owners. The only available asset with us is the office furniture, standing in the books at Rs. 116-4-0, and as we are responsible for 5 years for the safe custody of the Company's books and papers, according to section 199 of the Indian Company's Act, we must ask you to make over the same to us and to pass a resolution to that effect. The accounts of the Company have been duly audited and passed by Mr. A. W. Campbell."

On the motion of Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, it was resolved that the final accounts and report of the liquidators, now read, are hereby adopted and passed; that the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property and assets of the Company disposed of, is hereby approved and confirmed; and the liquidators are hereby authorized to keep the present office furniture, valued at Rs. 116-4, for the safe custody of all papers and books belonging to the Company; and to dispose of such furniture for their own benefit when the same is no longer required for the purpose abovementioned.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the Company's laboratory premises, Armenian Lane, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. The chairman, in his opening remarks, stated that Mr. D. S. Kemp had since his departure from Bombay been taking a warm interest in the welfare of the Company, which had added to the success of the business. The chairman spoke in very flattering terms of the present manager, Mr. Bristed, whose skill, zeal, and experience of many years in their own establishment had enabled the directors to lay before the meeting as satisfactory a balance sheet as could be desired. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors have now the pleasure of presenting the shareholders with the fourth annual report on the condition and operations of the Company for the year ending the 30th June 1886, the first year under the management of Mr. Bristed. Last year the directors pointed out that they had endeavoured to place every department of the Company on an efficient basis previous to the change of management, with the view that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the profitable working of the business during the year. They are happy to say that their expectations have been realised, and that, notwithstanding the prevailing low rate of exchange and increasing competition, the operations during the year have been increasingly successful. An inspection of the accompanying accounts will show the condition of the Company's business.

Turning to the balance sheet, we have under Debts and Liabilities the sum of Rs. 32,382-15-11, which has been liquidated during the month of July 1886. Laboratory and Godown; Plant, Furniture and Fittings.—Under these headings the original costs are shown, also the sums expended each year for additions, and the amount set aside for depreciation each year. In future years it is proposed to write off 5 per cent from the former account, and 10 per cent. from the latter on the original values, plus the additions which will provide amply for depreciations. Stock in Trade.—The usual care has been taken by the general manager and his assistants in taking and in valuing the stock. Provision has been made for deterioration and unsaleable goods, by rejecting them from the stock, and the directors believe that the item under this head is quite reliable. Bad Debts.—Rs. 600 only have been estimated as required to be written off under this head; the smallness of this item affords evidence of careful management. Deposit for the Purchase of Property.—The steps taken for the recovery of this amount, Rs. 1,000, have not proved successful. Profit and Loss Account.—The balance of Profit and Loss account is Rs. 87,420-11-11, which is about 25 per cent. on paid-up capital of the Company, and which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

At Credit of Profit and Loss Account, Rs. 87,420-11-11, dividend of 15 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 26-4 per share, Rs. 52,500; Deterioration of Building, Rs. 3,188-15-7; Deterioration of Plant, Furniture, &c., Rs. 6,607-8-6; Bad Debts, Rs. 600; Bonus to Staff; Rs. 2,500; Reserved Fund, Rs. 22,024-3-10—total Rs. 87,420-11-11. Reserved Fund.—The directors wish to draw special attention to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at Rs. 23,000, and with the amount, Rs. 22,024-3-10, they now propose to add to it, will go far to insure a lasting stability to the Company, and enable the business to cope with any unforeseen difficulty that may arise. Byculla Branch.—The directors have moved it to new and more extensive premises in Byculla, and have fitted up the shop on the lines adopted at the Cumballa Hill branch. The directors have already alluded to the success of the Company's business during the year under report; they now desire to record the confidence they have in Mr. Bristed, as general manager. The high terms in which Mr. Kemp described Mr. Bristed's qualifications for the post of general manager of the Company have been justified by the zeal and ability with which he has discharged his trust. The services of the subordinate staff of the Company have been fully taxed, and the duties efficiently discharged, especially have the European assistants proved themselves most efficient in every branch. Under section 86 of the articles of association, two of the directors, Emil Spinner Esq., and Eduljee Nasservanji Esq., retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, also retire from office, and it will be for members of the Company to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1886 were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 26-4 per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent, on the paid-up capital for the past year, was declared, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

It was proposed by Dr. Temooljee Bhikajee, and seconded by Mr. Heerachund Khooshalchund, that Mr. Emil Spinner and Dr. Eduljee Nasservanjee, G.G.M.C., be re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

Dr. Temooljee remarked that the flourishing condition of the finances of the Company, and the very satisfactory state of its affairs, entitled the retiring directors to their special acknowledgments; and the shareholders could not do better than re-elect the gentlemen abovenamed.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead were re-relected auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 250.

It was proposed by Mr. Tribhowandas Nuthoobhoy, and seconded by Dr. Eduljee Nasservanjee, that a bonus of Rs. 2,500 be distributed amongst the employés of the Company at the discretion of the general manager.

Dr. Eduljee said from personal experience that the employés had been working hard in the interests of the Company, and that they well deserved the small reward now proposed to be paid them. It would, moreover, induce them to continue to work with the same readiness and zeal as before.

Dr. Temooljee was of opinion from what had fallen under his observation that the bonus was really due to the employés, who had been working well in the Company's interest, particularly Mr. Bristed, the general manager, who was unflagging in his zeal and assiduity, and was to be seen here, there, and everywhere.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THD SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday, at the registered office of the Company, No. 53, [Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1886, was submitted to the meeting :—

During the first half of the year, trade was extremely dull, and the stock of yarn produced by your mill could not be disposed of at profitable prices, but as business and the prospects of the cotton crop improved, the demand for yarn also increased, and the produce of your mill was sold without much difficulty; and now we find a ready sale for the whole outturn. The mill has worked steadily during the year, but considerable difficulty is still felt in securing practised and skilled hands, particularly for the frame and spinning departments. This circumstance, the directors regret to say, has prevented the cost of production from being brought down to the desired level. But with the increased number of spindles there will hereafter be a proportionate reduction in the cost. Since the date of the last report, the Directors have succeeded in disposing of all the unallotted shares under the arrangement which was announced to the shareholders in their circular letter, dated the 14th September 1885, and the directors have much pleasure in stating that your mill is now free from mortgages. During the current year, the mill has been extended by the addition of 19 frames of Rabbeth ring spindles with the necessary preparatory machinery. Thus the total strength of the mill having been increased to 16,528 spindles, the directors feel hopeful that the next year's results will be more favourable. The net earnings of the mill for the year under report amounted to Rs. 50,811-8-2, of which Rs. 19,197-14-7 went to pay the interest on debentures and loans, Rs. 3,000 towards the reduction of the share brokerage account, and Rs. 1,000 towards the reduction of the preliminary expenses account, and after setting aside Rs. 9,232-8-7 to credit of the depreciation fund, there remains a balance of Rs. 18,381-1-0. The directors, therefore, propose to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 7½ per share, which will absorb Rs. 17,992-8-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 388-9-0 to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, a dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share was declared, Mr. Bassapa Gurapa was re-elected a director of the company, Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Jehangir Gustadjee were re-appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year, their remuneration to be Rs. 100 each, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

OCTROI DUTIES IN MHOW.

THE following memorial has been presented to the Maharajah Holkar by the inhabitants of Mhow :—

The humble memorial of the undersigned residents of the cantonment of Mhow. Most respectfully sheweth,—1. That your Highness's memorialists are the inhabitants of the cantonment of Mhow.

2. That they have noticed the graceful and generous act of your Highness in the abolition of the transit duties throughout your Highness's territories with unfeigned gratitude for the great boon your Highness has so liberally bestowed upon your subjects.

3. That although your Highness's subjects have every reason for being, and undoubtedly are very grateful for the concessions as made to them, it is with great regret your memorialists beg to point out that such duties are still continue to be levied in your Highness's name on all goods imported into this cantonment.

4. That your Highness's Memorialists crave to be permitted to respectfully submit that although Mhow is situate in your Highness's territory yet that the said place is a British cantonment, and as such for judicial and other purposes, it is considered a British possession.

5. That the octroi duty levied within this cantonment by the local authorities has already seriously affected the condition of trade between your Highness's territory and this cantonment, and if the transit duty is continued to be levied on the borders of the cantonment, but within your Highness's territory, then all trade with Mhow and the neighbouring places will be practically stopped to the great inconvenience of your Highness's subjects and that of the residents of Mhow.

6. That as the goods imported into this cantonment from your Highness's territories are generally for the consumption and requirements of the British force located here, and the persons residing in the said place in connection therewith, your memorialists beg respectfully to bring to your Highness's notice that such goods should be exempt from duties in terms of article VIII. of the Treaty of Mandsaur, dated the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entered into between the late Honorable the East India Company, and His Highness Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar, his heirs, and successors.

Your Highness's memorialists, therefore, most humbly pray that your Highness will be pleased to extend the boon now enjoyed by your Highness's subjects, and to direct that the abolition of the transit duties on all goods so imported from and through your Highness's territories may be extended to the limits of this cantonment.

THE ASSAM FORGERY CASE.

THE following are extracts from the judgment of Justices Mitter and Grant in Mr. Gibbon's case :—

"We are unable to place any, even the slightest, belief in the excuses and explanations put forward by the accused. It is impossible to reconcile the proved conduct of the accused, in several instances connected with these papers, with any theory of his innocence. We need do no more here than cursorily point out :—(1) The omission to call for even a single one of these men (tea garden coolies) to ask for his willing signature before having his name written on the document; (2) the repeated evasions, or attempts at evasion, of law in respect of mustering the labourers and producing their contracts before the Inspector; (3) the fact that these repudiated contracts have to do not only with comparatively few labourers out of many hundreds employed under accused, who are recruited at, and despatched from, Gauhati, but with everyone of them; (4) the fact that after the invalidity of these documents had come to light, the accused entered into fresh and valid contracts with these same men, and on this occasion paid them each a bonus such as it is admitted they would have been entitled to demand on entering into a contract to serve in the garden for a specified term; and (5) the inconsistent and contradictory character of the explanations offered by the accused at several successive stages of this case.

"We have said enough to show that the accused is unquestionably guilty of the particular offence with which he is charged, while his own admissions establish the same offence in respect to many other persons as to whom no charge against him has been framed. It is difficult to conceive a grosser case of advantage being taken of the helplessness and ignorance of labourers, and the superior intelligence and position of accused aggravates an offence which, but for the intervention of the Inspector of Labourers would have entailed greivous injustice on the labourers.

"We observe that the charge is laid under section 465 of the Penal Code, whereas the document purporting to be a valuable security, the offence is really one falling under section 467 of that Code. We are unwilling, however, to put in exercise our power of revising the charge, and are content to leave it as framed. But in view of the extreme gravity of the offence, we are of opinion that some substantial punishment is called for. We accordingly convict Gibbon under section 465 of the Indian Penal Code, and direct that he undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default of payment of the said fine, that he undergo simple imprisonment for a further period of six months.

THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.

THE *Hongkong Telegraph* has the following:—"On Tuesday, June 15th, at about 6 p.m., the Douglas Company's steamer Namoa, Captain J. S. Roach, was coming out of Swatow, and, when inside the Lammocks, the attention of those on board was directed to something unusual in the water—no, not in the whisky, sceptical hypercritics, as the Namoa at this particular time was a floating Temperance Hotel, and Captain Roach and the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. F. McIntosh, as well as the rest of the officers, are not the sort of men to see visionary snakes. On the vessel getting closer up, a huge marine monster was seen—the veritable sea-serpent. The descriptions given by Captain Roach, Mr. McIntosh, and the other officers substantially agree. The animal was rolling from side to side with a steady undulating motion, and a fin or protuberance of a whitey-brown colour, shaped almost like a ship's propeller, stood clear out of the water from ten to fifteen feet, as nearly as could be estimated. At times the monster brought his head to the surface of the water to blow, or rather spout water from its nostrils. As the Namoa passed within about two hundred yards of the monster, a fairly good view was obtained of the portions of it above water, and its general *tout ensemble* cannot be better described than by Captain Roach's expression that it reminded him of a gigantic conger eel. No reliable estimate of its length could be formed, as a large portion was entirely under water. The Namoa, proceeding on her voyage to Amoy, quickly lost sight of the monster, but when last seen it was crawling along quite leisurely, and occasionally spouting water, as when it was first sighted.

"We are well aware that whales are not uncommon on the China coast at this season of the year, but in this case the evidence of hardheaded practical men is all against the presumption that the monster was an ordinary 'leviathan of the deep,' Captain Roach's simile of the conger eel, which is substantially supported by the opinion of Mr. McIntosh, may be accepted without demur, and, under all circumstances, we consider it may be taken as clearly proved that the animal sighted by the officers and crew of the Namoa was one of those mysterious monsters known by the generic term, 'sea-serpent.'"

PARIS FASHIONS.

"More than half of my customers are away," a tradesman in a fashionable quarter will tell you; doubtless, too, the absent ones belong to the best half, and yet we are far from having arrived at that condition of "emptiness" and "solitude" to which a million or so of Parisians are annually reduced in summer time. There is yet no chronicle, properly speaking, of the watering-places, and all we know of the doings at the different casinos and ètablissements is learnt from the posters which vie with each other in the brilliance of their promises. This beach is the easiest of access, that bathing station is the most fashionable, this is the healthiest, and while one offers the attraction of soft white sand to its devotees, another has secured the services of the greater number of "stars" and a first-rate band; here tennis is the inducement, there *les petits chevaux* afford opportunity for gambling more or less mild. And all those different qualities are now being weighed in the balance. Where shall we go? is such a momentous question that it takes some time to solve, and Paris in the meanwhile reaps the benefit of the doubt. Another feminine question, What shall we take with us? has its importance also. Someone a few days since—a generally admitted oracle in such matters—declared (under the depressing influence of the vote which sent the Princess into exile) that a rigid simplicity was to be maintained at the most fashionable resorts. The toilettes were to be reduced to three gowns, instead of the ten or dozen of former years. One can imagine lady-readers turning pale under their powder at such a suggestion. Why, three gowns hardly fulfils the requisite of a single day, and what dire necessity for a woman of fashion to appear day after day in the same clothes! Fortunately, the news was premature, and the same "oracle" hastens to reassure the feminine world. By some magic of sophistry the three miserable gowns become five, and then double that number, and double that again, by reason of the clever manner in which the presiding deity, in the shape of a dressmaker, combines polonaises and tunics with a variety of skirts. It is decided, by the same mysterious committee, that the movement in favour of simplicity "shall not be too pronounced," and the little "incident" comes to nothing after all—that, in fact, *il n'y a pas de quoi fouetter un chat.* Certainly a visit to a fashionable dressmaker is by no means likely to impress any one with the idea that there is no market for rich, handsome, and brilliant raiment. It abounds in every one of these establishments. Taking a solitary instance only; the gown daintily set forth on that stand yonder is a combination of écru canvas—plain and beautifully embroidered with stripes of work in dull pink silk (*vieux rose* is the name given to the hue) and écru lace. The underdress—made in the princesse form—is of the silk; over this is a polonaise of écru canvas, covering it entirely (except in front), and frilled with lace. As for the embroidery, it runs down the edge of the polonaise in the shape of a pointed panel and down the back in stripes. Piece lace, loosely draped covers the whole of the front of the gown, and there are knots of ribbon (a deeper shade of *vieux rose*) at the point of the panels, on the elbow sleeves, and at the throat under the ear. This other skirt hanging over the back of a chair—the bodice is not in view—is of a most delicate pinkish mauve, soft, sheeny faille draped at the sides and back, and without pleat or fold in front, but traversed by cross-bars of fine steel beadwork. Another gown, equally handsome and somewhat similar, is in terra-cotta pink faille, the front and one side breadth being in satin of a paler hue, on which is laid a coarse network of vugles, from which dangle bead tassels finished off with flat pinkish gold discs. And that brilliant-hued gown, with the train of amber brocade and petticoat of pale maize-coloured satin, across which is thrown a wondrous garland of yellow roses—not worked in the material itself, but velvet petals in alto-relievo, diamond-cut beads glistening in the hearts of the roses, and the foliage composed of gilded pearls outline with gold cord. How fresh and simple this prettty white dress looks by the side of this gorgeous gown, with its petticoat of closely pleated white or gaudy muslin; but on close inspection it is manifest that the semi-transparent over skirt is made up of row upon row of delicate lace insertion, in which the narrow white satin ribbon is run as if the lace were too perishable for use, and had to be strengthened by a novel method of darning. White woollen is neither expensive nor brilliant, but it may be made both one and the other by the addition of embroidery in crimson wool reproducing texts copied out of antique Arab and Persian manuscripts. In the particular instance in point, the work is laid on the upper fold of a series of box pleats with which the skirt is decorated. The tunic alone has none—the bodice is striped with it at regular intervals. A check is the simplest of patterns, when made up of medium-sized squares, and including no harsh contrast. But a skirt composed of six-inch squares of maize and bright brick-dust red, or of salmon and scarlet in thin sheeny taffetas, is not a "quite" garment, especially when the shawl-shaped draperies above are of brick-dust red, or flame hued scarlet Surah. Even that deep blue gown there—*bleu de France* is the tint by which it is introduced to us—is relieved of its dulness by a multiplicity of sky blue spots woven on the blue net foundation (mounted in a double skirt on a dark blue silk petticoat), though the ribbons chosen to drape the upper skirt are of the deep shade only. But here, surely, we come upon a trio of costume—light and pretty in colour and design (floral and plain stripes alternating in the Dubarry fashion), which must be inexpensive at any rate, we think, presuming the material to be homely cretonne or cambric. Men often make this mistake, and take the unglazed surface of Foulard for cotton.

Foulard may be classed under the heading of affected simplicity. In reality it is costly, though a good wearing material, and, as has been written and repeated of late, almost the only summer tissue that can bear with absolute impunity a thorough soaking. The affectation of simplicity is almost more marked in the spotted and striped Foulards than in the Louis XV. floral ones, as the former are more often than not low harmonies of blue and white, brown and écru, of the like. Both may be made up in the same way, that is to say, with a flounced side-breadth to the skirt and an open tunic draped on one side only, the whole decorated with knots of ribbons. Flounces are among the revivals of this season. They are mostly plaited flat; and in the case of stripes the material is sometimes used one way, sometimes another, but so that the stripes run horizontally, manufacturers weaving them either in the weft or warp with marked impartiality. Sometimes blouse-tunics in cambric are plaited in knife-blade plaits, and very pretty they look, the basque falling in a deep flounce from the waistband, over other flounces perhaps, if the skirt be trimmed in a similar manner. Ecru batiste looks very pretty this way, and the plaited flounces may be replaced alternately with others of deep cambric work gathered somewhat scantily. A plaited blouse of this sort in rather dark blue batiste may be made to be worn with a skirt made of deep cambric work mounted on plain blue to match and embroidered with blue cotton. For the écru batiste, on the contrary, white cotton is used as more effective. Entire costumes are composed of this work; the bodice plaited back and front with braces of broad white watered ribbon and bows on the shoulders; the skirt consisting of four deep flounces, and the pouf or paniers draped with white bows. The foundation skirt must be white silk or a good substitute. It is very possible to vary this toilette by making the lining and petticoat separate from it. In this case an underdress of red silk—or even Turkey twill—will make it do double duty, if the bows and braces be changed at the same time. And the red foundation wil serve for a plain Etannise gown—a princesse robe with loose draped front gracefully confined to the figure by a scarf of soft crimson china crape; or for a black lace overdress (if it be silk), with plenty of crimson and black ribbons. This is one of the many ways of multiplying ten dresses into twenty. The white silk skirt, figured with Pompadour bouquets, is capable of two or three transformations. In the first place it may be worn with a white muslin and lace tunic; in the second with a moss-green crape casaquin to match the foliage in the bouquets, and in the third with a polonaise of turquoise-blue Ottoman silk, each one of which may be combined in other ways—white muslin, green watered silk, and flounced blue batiste, and so on. It is the same with cotton costumes, worn on warm mornings with their respective blouse bodices belted with broad Ottoman ribbons, and when cool breezes are blowing, with natty tailor-made jackets or the universal jersey. Woollen gowns made with vests open in front are varied by a change of waistcoats, now in coloured jean, now in white flannel, now in gathered Surah, or white cambric. Wonderful is the amount of ingenuity that is lavished in this way, and it is considered important and necessary to hoodwink the public, so that a relatively-economical dame shall get a reputation for extravagance that she does not deserve. And every one concerned glories in the imposture. If it were for no other reason, the reduction of a lady's wardrobe to the bare necessities of three toilettes could not be tolerated.
—*Daily Telegraph.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A STRANGE CASE.

THE *Bombay Guardian* writes as follows in regard to a case recently heard before Mr. Dosabhai Framjee :—

On Wednesday last, Mr. G. O. Carroll, well-known as a Christian worker in Bombay, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, the magistrate, to six months' imprisonment for an assault upon a young lady. Mr. Carroll became connected with the Methodist Church in Bombay in 1879, and being well acquainted with the vernaculars, especially Guzarati and Hindustani, soon began to preach in these languages; and for a long time he might have been seen daily, morning and evening, preaching to crowds of natives at Boree Bunder and elsewhere. He was at that time a clerk, earning his living by his own industry. He afterwards, for awhile, became connected with the Salvation Army. Subsequently he was a candidate for the ministry in the Methodist Church. Last year, he paid attentions to a lady who declined to receive them, (not the lady mentioned above) and in connection with this some things in his conduct were so strange and unaccountable as to suggest to many the idea that he was deranged. He was transferred to another part of the country, but towards the close of the year, after a severe illness, he returned to Bombay, and seemed disposed to renew the course which had given so much offence. He was requested to resign his (probationary) connection with the S. I. Conference and did so, and soon afterwards managed to make his way to England.

A gentleman in England, who had known him as a Christian worker in this country, hearing that he was in London and giving trouble, paid his passage back to India. On the passage out, the captain threatened to land him at Malta and at Port Said, because of the offensiveness of his conduct to ladies, to three of whom he offered himself, and only by force was kept from entering the cabin of one of them. All these things went far to convince those who knew him that he was out of his mind, and the question of trying to get him into the Lunatic Asylum was frequently in the thoughts and conversation of some who had to do with him, both before and after his return from England. It now appears that even such demonstrations as these are not sufficient to establish a proof of insanity in the minds of some medical men.

With regard to the assault for which he was convicted, we unwillingly refer to it, but some features of it must be noticed. The young lady is a person of irreproachable character, held in highest respect by all who know her. He had been forbidden the house. He came to it at half-past nine in the morning, and made his way into the bedroom in the presence of another lady, rushed frantically at Miss——embracing her in a way that threatened to strangle her, while other members of the family and the servants sought to pull him away from her and had no little difficulty in doing it. The attack was made without the slightest attempt at concealment. He then went back to the place where he was employed, and went on with his duties as usual. Meantime a warrant was obtained and he was arrested at 3 o'clock of that day. On the following Wednesday when he was brought before the magistrate, and the ladies were there to testify, he in the open court made a similarly frantic assault, seizing the young lady in a sort of paroxysm that made it necessary for the officer in charge to put forth all his strength to get him away. The case was referred to a distinguished physician, Dr. Sidney Smith. The writer and others told Dr. Smith what they knew about the matter. We must confess we were very much surprised to hear that Dr. Smith reported him sane. If Mr. Carroll is sane, the sentence pronounced upon him appears to us a very light one indeed.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	7	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	6	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 6	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	14	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	7	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	1	4	0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	1	0	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. Salt, country, per lb	0	4	6
Do. do. English, per lb	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0
POULTRY—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	1	0	0
Do. middling, each	0	12	0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0	14	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	4	0
Partridges, each	0	3	6
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Snipe, per pair	0	8	0
Quails, per dozen	0	10	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb	0	0	8
Bajri Do. per lb	0	0	7
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	14	0
Babool, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	7	0	0
Do. do. per maund	0	4	0
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	4	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	8
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. small, per maund.	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	7
Do. do. small, per maund.	1	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	1	0
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Turnips, large per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	6
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	6
French Beans, per seer	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	4	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
FRESH FISH—			
Pompret, white, medium	0	12	0
Do. small, per pair	0	4	0
Surmaye, large	2	0	0
Bouie, very large, per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large, per dozen	4	0	0
Ghoal, large, each	3	4	0
Do. small, each	3	0	0
Bhing, large, each	0	9	0
Do. small	0	5	0
Prawns, large per dozen	0	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Shrimp per score	0	0	6
Bumlows, per score	0	1	6
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	6
Lobsters, each	0	1	0
DRY FISH—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	6	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	10	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	8	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	12	0
Kong, per phurra	2	12	0
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large	0	10	0
Do. small	0	5	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. Mangalore, per dozen	1	4	0
Melons, Musk, large, each	0	4	0
Do. do. small, each	0	2	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	4	6
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozed	6	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1	0	0
Mangoes, Afose	6	0	0
Do. Common, per dozen	2	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	5	0
Pears, per dozen	0	8	0
Apples, Cashmere	3	8	0
Do. Mangalore, per dozen	2	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0
Custard Apples, per seer	1	0	0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	3
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle.	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do. ,,	7½ ,,	0	9	,,
White Twist and Rolls ,,	13 ,,	2	0	,,
Plain Brown Loaves, ,,	15 ,,	1	3	,,
Servants' Brown do. ,,	14 ,,	1	0	,,

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per Seer,	1st sort	Rs.	0	1	3
Rolong ,,	,,	,,	0	1	3
Flour ,,	2nd sort	,,	0	1	0
Rolong ,,	,,	,,	0	1	0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

MONEY in London is reported dearer again, the market rate of discount on 3 months' Bills being advanced ⅛ to 2¼, and in 6 months by ¼ to 2¾ per cent. This is explained by the advice of a withdrawal of £300,000 from the Bank of England for North America, the prelude no doubt to other remittances required to pay for the "fall" shipments of produce from the States and Canada. These are likely to be all the heavier if, as Reuter informed us yesterday, the English harvest is prejudiced by unfavorable weather, but private telegrams received to-day, we hear, speak of better weather, and consequently a weaker tone in Wheat. Bar Silver has recovered to 42⅛d. per oz., and Rupee Paper is better in sympathy, 4 per cent. by ⅛ and 4½ by ⅛.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet in tone, with sales estimated at only 8,000 bales, comprising 400 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower, and from New York futures were reported 4 points down. To-day's report from Liverpool calls the day's sales 7,000 bales, prices unchanged all round, but the tone for arrivals firmer. In New York however futures were again 2 points lower. We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position of the staple with the corresponding date of the two previous years, the most noticeable feature in which is that the visible supply for all Europe has now worked down to within 5,000 bales of the same date last year, while the Liverpool stock, reduced during the week by 24,000 bales, is only 115,000 bales less than the same day last season, while the supply is thus closely approximating the corresponding period of 1885, the demand is unquestionably on a very different basis both as regard present position and future outlook. Manufacturers are well engaged both for their immediate and forward production at comparatively full prices, and with the promise of only a moderate American crop the value of the raw material therefore is at a moderate level provided no political complications ensue to interrupt the ordinary course of trade.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	9,000	4,000	3,000
" Exports to U. K.	8,000	17,000	10,000
" " Continent	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,307,000	4,719,000	4,762,000
" Exports to U. K. "	2,515,000	2,387,000	2,465,000
" " Continent "	1,730,000	1,452,000	1,418,000
" Stock in the Ports	196,000	145,000	147,000
Saturday's Receipts	1,000	1,000	500

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	1,260,000	1,265,000	1,660,000
" Surats	331,000	237,000	596,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	533,000	648,000	779,000
" London	24,000	22,000	68,000
American afloat	20,000	10,000	20,000
East Indian "	62,000	21,000	65,000
	639,000	701,000	932,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 7-16d.	6 1-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.	4⅛d.	4⅝d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	13-16d	1 11-16

In Bombay to-day export business in Cotton has been quite at a standstill. We have not heard of any transactions of importance, and prices are nominally unchanged.

WHEAT has quietened down considerably in tone, as the results of the tenor of the Home telegrams combined with hardening Exchange and higher Freights. Up to a late hour last night business was active in the bazaar, and ready lots were being weighed over by lamp-light, necessitating the quality being taken very much upon trust. To-day, however, sellers holding for previous prices have found no buyers, and the feeling is decidedly weak. We quote : —

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 4-5	"
N. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-2	"
Hard Yellow	nominal	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-1	"

LINSEED is very firm at Rs. 7-2 per cwt., but not many buyers. Rapeseed is unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,105	bales.
Wheat	39,975	cwts.
Linseed	2,910	"
Rapeseed	5,299	"
Gingelly	1,100	"
Poppy Seed	3,254	"

FREIGHTS are stronger than ever to-day, the s. s. Lady Armstrong having been fixed for Havre at 25s., this month's loading, while London has advanced to 22s. 6d., Liverpool to 23s, 9d., and Continental ports to 23s. 9d. to 25s. on the berth.

EXCHANGE continues firm, and we have to quote an advance in ready rates of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in private Bills. The proximate cause is the large demand at advanced prices on the other side for Council Drafts, Reuter reporting the allotment of Rs. 7,20,000 in bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 9-32d., and Rs. 6,10,000 on Calcutta in transfers at from 1s. 4 5-16d. up to 1s. 4⅜d., but these in turn are the result of some demand for money in China, and an absence of enquiry for remittance here. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9 32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅜ '.	"
Credits " "	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
France " "	1·73½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97 5-16 for Fours, Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half, but the latter quotation is to a great extent nominal.

SHARES are generally quiet and unchanged. In Press Companies the only alteration reported is in Mofussils, which are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 445. Mill shares are firm, Manockjee Petits having recovered to Rs. 1,200. Treacher and Co., Limited, are held for Rs. 1,100

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£5
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd.
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,000
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	...	–	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	338
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		...
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	307½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 o	134
[illegible] & Co	2,000	200	200		202½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£160½

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	160
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,900
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	450
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	445
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,77	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	157½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	945
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	50	Rs, 2	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	500	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills.	100	50	1,00	Rs. 25	605xd.
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	500	14-5-7	401
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 25	1137½
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	160
Madras United	500	000	1,00	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	20	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25		182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,0	..	560
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	921
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	552½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	935
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	530
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	...	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	–	

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th August, as compared with that for the 17th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 10. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,664	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,91,17,237	3	1	2,90,06,277	8	0
Other Deposits	3,00,39,784	11	11	2,98,45,361	6	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,70,378	13	6	4,03,585	10	10
Sundries	15,47,099	5	1	15,88,796	5	9
Rs.	8,58,31,165	0	7	8,52,00,685	14	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,65,008	8	0	55,19,773	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	58,57,494	4	0	58,99,136	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,11,74791	13	2	1,13,21,552	13	8
Credits on do.	87,29,259	8	7	87,88,023	15	10
Bills discounted	2,33,93,975	5	11	2,31,04,164	12	9
Balances with other Banks	9,53,599	8	7	9,70,087	2	9
Bullion	3,033	1	5	2,695	5	3
Dead Stock	11,29,802	5	9	11,30,001	12	11
Stamps	9,522	7	3	9,210	6	3
Sundries	7,86,079	0	8	7,65,026	4	0
Cash at Head Office	98,18,371	2	7	99,72,368	1	3
Do. at Branches	1,82,10,227	14	8	1,74,18,344	11	9
Rs.	8,58,31,165	0	7	8,52,00,685	14	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Paul Revere, 1,636 tons, Captain J. Mullen, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R. Calvert, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship China, 1,394 tons, Captain B. Hatcher, cleared on Saturday last for Messina with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith as passengers.

THE B. S. I. N. Co.'s steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain, R. H. Coope, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta and Rangoon with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. C. Barr and one deck.

THE Florio Rubatino Co.'s steam-ship Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E. Pizzarello, cleared on Saturday last for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Ancona, 1,877 tons, Captain S. F. Cole, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo and Shanghai with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel Garstin, Mr. T. Thorley and Mrs. Watson. For Colombo.—Mr. L. E. Blaze, Mr. North, and Mr. F. Stevens. For Sydney.—Mr. C. Grocock and Mr. A. Rialley. For Hongkong.—Mr. C. Bethna, Mr. T. Khimjee and Mr. F. Thawer.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ST AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Pharos	1445	J. H. Willex	A	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Ballaarat	2667	P. Tomlin	B	P. & O. Co.
" Venetia	1608	Worcester	C	P. & O. Co.
" Ancona	6873	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
" Bormida	1499	E. Pizzarello	E	Florio Rubatino & Co.
" Loodiana	2147	J. Turner	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Sunbeam	1154	Bone	G	....
" Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
" Dago	1239	W. H. Bisset	K	Finlay, Muir&Co
" Merton Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
" China	1394	Fletcher	N	K., Nixon & Co.
" Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	O	The Captain.
" C. Mackay	1432	J. Lowe	P	Finlay, Muir&Co
" Waverly	2022	R. Calvert	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
" Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
22	Pachumba (s)	Livengstone.	Kurrachee.
	Scindia (s)	Black	Calcutta and Coast.
	Akaba (s)	Man	Perim.
	Booldina (s)	Clark	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Sunbeam (s)	Bone	Marseilles.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Antwerp.
	Ancona (s)	Cole	Colombo, &c.
	Colaba (s)	Coope	Coast, Calcutta, &c.
	Bormida (s)	Pizzarello	China.
	China (s)	Fletcher	Messina.

The ship Paul Revere, Mullen, obtained her port-clearance for Calcutta on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Lady Armstrong, for Havre.
" Kilwa, for Zanzibar.
" Khiva, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
17	City of Khios (s)	McPherson	Liverpool.
	Glenericht	Davies	Melbourne, July 14.
18	Kaiser-I-Hind (s)	Stead	London, July 15.
	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, Aug. 11.
	Lochee	Paton	Liverpool, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17.—Barque Ellen Isabelle.
August 18.—Steamer Simla.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 113-28. The Improvement of Time—J. Foster.
105-27. Martial Law, and the Custom of War—Lieut. Col Tovey.
B. 78- 6. Interpreter—G. J. W. Melville.
" 7. The Gladiators do.
" 8. Digby Grand do.
" 9. General Bounce do.
" 10. In the Olden Time—Madame du Lys.
" 13. Mademoiselle Mori Do.
" 11. Kidnapped—R. L. Stevenson.
" 12. Joy—M. Crommelin.
" 14. As Yankees see us, or the Customs of the Cockneys—L. Richardson.
" 15. Cloister and the Hearth—C. Reades.
" 16. The Vanderbilts—W. A. Croffut.
" 17. Disenchantment—F. M. Robinson.
C. 37- 6. Records of the Geological Survey of India vol. 19th, pt. 3rd, 1886.
D. 79- 1. Bombay Presidency Association, 1st Annual Report, 1885.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square .... " 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. " 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ...... Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months
Sympathetic Square ...... " 38-0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs).. " 70-0 " "
Tin Lined Case ...... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : East.-St. 1. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HEMSWORTH—August 19, at Madras, the wife of Daniel Hemsworth, Permanent Conductor, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DUSTOOR—August 22, at Secunderabad (Deccan), Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee, H. H. the Nizam's service. Deeply regretted.

HOLMES—August 13, at Landour, Mabel Ada, the dearly-beloved child of Barrack Sergeant J Holmes, Military Works, and Catherine Agnes Cecilia, his wife, aged 1 year and 5 months.

WILSON—August 16, at Meerut, Bernard Ogilvy, the dearly loved infant son of Apothecary Samuel Wilson. Retired List. aged 2 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1886.

THE recent not very successful effort of the Bombay Millowners' Association to find openings for local piece-goods in Africa and Arabia has attracted the attention of the *Quarterly Review*, in the current number of which the large question of "New Markets for British Industry" is discussed in a very thorough and practical way. The reviewer merely finds in this incident an illustration of the impolicy with which the British manufacturer all the world over comports himself in the presence of the new and more exacting conditions with which he has to deal. The Bombay Millowners' Association, he reminds us, some time ago passed a resolution to the effect that an agent should be sent round the African coast to Arabia and to such other places as were likely to absorb Bombay piece-goods. Although only twelve thousand rupees were required even this sum was beyond the enterprise of the individual mills, twenty-seven of which, after waiting a year, put together only Rs. 10,417, so that the balance had to be made up out of the funds of the Association. The reviewer quotes Mr. Cotton's regretful confession at the meeting of the Association last February that very little indeed had been done to open up new markets. "Circumstances having arisen," Mr. Cotton said, "which rendered it impracticable to carry out the original scheme of employing a travelling agent for the purpose of exploiting new markets for the production of the local mills, the committee considered various ways of doing something in that direction which the depression in trade showed to be so desirable." This "something," we are reminded, was the payment of two hundred and fifty rupees a month to the Bombay Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Steam Navigation Company to forward samples of the different cloths and yarns manufactured in Bombay to the Company's agents in Southern Europe, the Levant, and Syria. But the arrangement was not profitable, and it was terminated after six months' trial, the wonder being, to the reviewer, "that so foolish a scheme was ever tried at all." If we seek for the cause of its failure we shall find it in the fact that the originators began at the wrong end. They started with the assumption that the Levantine markets might be got to adapt their requirements to Bombay goods; whereas the first step in any scheme for extending the market for a particular industry must be to ascertain what the market wants, and to adapt its productions, so far as may be, to the requirements of the market. We must, in a word, sample the markets before sending samples to them. If ever the experiment is repeated—as it will be, unless enterprise is dead in the manufacturing community of Bombay—it must be carried out upon precisely contrary lines. The representative whom the Millowners' Association may appoint need take no samples with him. It might be better, indeed, that in the first instance he went empty handed. But he must come back to Bombay bringing with him specimens of the goods in use in the markets that he visits. It is not half so important that African and Arabian and Levantine buyers should know what goods Bombay can supply them with as that Bombay manufacturers should know what goods African and Arabian and Levantine buyers are taking from other producers and would be likely to take from them.

But though the *Quarterly Review* pays the Bombay millowners the poor compliment of being the parents of a "foolish scheme," the mistake they have made seems to be not greater than that which is perseveringly made year by year by manufacturers at home, and which lies at the root of much of the prevalent commercial stagnation. The reviewer quotes a recent communication from Pekin in which a serious and severe indictment is drawn up against English manufacturers. The conservatism of the East is apparently not much greater than that of those manufacturers at home who obstinately work in the old grooves. "The universal complaint against them," we are told, "from Auckland to Montreal and from Tokio to Smyrna, is that they are impervious to new ideas, and they act on the principle that it is the business of their customers to adapt themselves to their manufactures." There has been, as we have seen, an unconscious compliance with this unsound principle in the local cotton industry. It is well, therefore, to take note of its operation when it is allowed to work on a larger scale in the manufacturing industry of England. Americans, Germans, and Swiss, are not welcomed as competitors in markets in which Englishmen once had a monopoly, but in which they now enjoy only a fast diminishing supremacy. But denunciations of foreign intervention are childish so long as the English manufacturer allows himself to remain open to the charge that his foreign competitor wooes the market by carefully adapting his goods to its wants, while he, with a conservatism which lives on the memories of a former monopoly—and often on nothing else—waits for the market to adapt its wants to his goods. Strikingly typical of the spirit which possesses the English manufacturer in this respect is the following in a letter which recently appeared in the *Times* :—"A Canadian with whom I travelled years ago told me many ridiculous stories of his vain attempts to get things made in England as his customers required them. One of his articles, I remember, was axes, of which he had sent drawings and wooden models till he was tired, but could never get the pig-headed makers to vary their traditional form. All the explanation he could get from them in reply to his complaints of the articles sent him was that that was 'the way to make an axe.'" If this were an isolated instance of manufacturing obstinacy there would be no excuse for giving prominence to it. But it is cited by the reviewer as characteristic, and the evidence to the same effect which is given in consular and colonial reports warrants us in attaching to it a highly illustrative character. We believe that importers and distributors of European goods in India would give general confirmation to it. The manufacturers of the Continent are year by year getting a larger footing in this country, not because of the superior excellence of their goods, but because of the power of shrewd and ready adaptation to the needs of the market which they have shown, and in which English manufacturers obstinately refuse to imitate them. It is a constant cause of difference between importers in this country and the manufacturers in England whose goods they distribute that they cling so persistently to old patterns and old ways of production, that they will not respond to changes in local taste and in local requirements as readily as their Continental competitors. Madame de Stael's well known aphorism that in the long run a nation deserves its fate, whatever it may be, is certainly capable of a commercial application. If British manufacturers will not work up to the times in which they live they will have only themselves to thank for being out-distanced in the race.

For commerce, after all, knows less of patriotism than we sometimes think. English traders in India and the Colonies are guided ultimately by commercial considerations, and though they take a good deal of trouble to persuade manufacturers at home that the conservatism of their methods is ruinous to British trade, they will not for ever buy of English manufacturers *pour leurs beaux yeux*. They will buy in the cheapest market the goods that are likely to command the readiest sale, whether these goods are English or French, German or Belgian. So long as the home producer is open to the charge brought against him in a recent consular report of not studying the tastes and the wants of the market as he ought to do, and of not heeding, if he does not resent, suggestions for the improvement of his productions which German and other continental manufacturers have anticipated long ago, so long will it be absurd for him to rail against free-trade and protective tariffs as the cause of all his woes. From all we hear we believe that Bombay merchants and importers would endorse all that consuls and others have said as to the difficulty of persuading the manufacturer in England to recognize the changing necessities of the times. If a little less were thought about the disadvantages under which hostile tariffs place English industry, and a little more were thought about the superior energy which our competitors have shown first in finding markets for their produce and then in ensuring that the produce shall be suitable to the markets when found, a way out of the present distress would be discovered. There should be no further attempts to prove that England is not so badly off because other countries are doing even worse than she is. So far as Germany is concerned this is not true, and if were true the signs of commercial activity which she is giving on all hands would show that she is taking measures to revive and extend her trade to which Englishmen have made no response. Her energy in discovering and opening out new markets at a distance, the care which she is taking, by sending out armies of commercial travellers, the superiority of the education, particularly in the modern languages, which she gives to youths destined for a commercial career, and above all things the care which her manufacturers take to make themselvesa acquainted with the needs of every market—all these would ensure for her a lead in the revival for which her English competitors have long been on the look out, but which they have done so little to hasten.

WE are indebted to the Chamber of Commerce for copies of the papers published by Government on the trials made with steam machinery for threshing and cleaning wheat, which we reproduce in another column. From the important position which wheat has now attained to as an article of export from India, the result of these experiments is fraught with interest not only to merchants and others directly connected with the trade, but to every one who is intelligently concerned in the welfare of the country. The chief objection to Indian wheat in the markets of Europe has hitherto always been its want of cleanliness and admixture with foreign grains, and experts invariably put forward the removal of these impurities as the most important step which could be taken towards increasing the demand for the article amongst consumers. It is gratifying therefore to find from the report of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, that it has now been proved to demonstration that the steam wheat thresher introduced by Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ld., of Gainsborough, England, can not only clean Indian wheat of every variety to the same condition as the best samples of English or American grain, but can do so at a cost far below the antiquated method pursued by the ryots of treading out their produce by bullocks or buffaloes, while the rapidity with which the operation is accomplished would enable the bulk of the crop to be easily marketed before the setting in of the monsoon. The difficulty respecting cleanliness having thus been overcome it would naturally be supposed that traders would at once avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing the improved article and that nothing more remained to be done in the way of developing the benefits to be obtained from the new process than securing the necessary number of machines and overcoming the known prejudices of the ryots to the use of machinery and the adoption of European improvements. A new objection has arisen however in a manner which no one originally anticipated, and it is one which it is evident will take a certain amount of energy and perseverance to remove. Home buyers having become accustomed to 4 to 6 per cent. of dirt and foreign matter in Indian shipments, exporters have accepted and the middlemen or ryots have taken care to supply that proportion of admixture at least, possibly a shade more. Indeed, it is even alleged that some of our leading European exporters buying direct up-country have themselves between guilty of this form of adulteration, by adding to clean parcels the requisite amount of dirt and rubbish to make up any deficiency in the refraction. It is not surprising therefore that the farmer is disposed to look upon the steam thresher as a means of preventing his obtaining, as at present, the full price of wheat for a large admixture of dirt from his threshing floor, and is accordingly averse to making use of it, although the advantages in other respects are so plainly manifest. There is no doubt however, that this difficulty to the introduction of the machine will be overcome in time. Once let millers in Europe know that the superior article can be obtained and they will very soon decline to buy any other, as their objection to the present condition of Indian wheat not only rests with the actual loss in weight which the dirt entails, but the absolute impossibility, even with the aid of the finest machinery, over of getting entirely rid of it again. We feel convinced, therefore, that an excellent opening exists for some enterprising firm to develope a special and profitable trade in steam threshed wheat by sending forward regular shipments for sale in the Liverpool, London, Hull and Antwerp markets. There might be some market risk attending the operation in shipping for sale after arrival, but there are signs about that the price of wheat may not always be in favour of the seller, and in any case the facilities which exist for keeping what is known as an equivalent "bear" operation open render the risk one which could be easily covered. The last Chamber of Commerce report in treating of this subject put the position very clearly in the concluding paragraph of the chapter "Wheat Threshing and Cleaning." It said : "There seems no reason why European enterprise should not find a profitable outlet in this direction, bearing as it does the same relation to wheat that ginning and pressing does to cotton."

THE famous "country stores" resolution is not working in all respects satisfactorily. It has, as we have shown more than once, not led to such great economy as was looked for, and it has not been attended with perfectly satisfactory results in regard to the quality of the stores which it has put at the disposal of the departments. Thus the Superintendent of Stationery at Madras recently reported that the manufacturers of the country paper bought at Madras have not yet sufficiently improved their paper, and that if the contractors fail to satisfy him before the end of the year that they will be able to produce cheap and good paper he will discontinue this supply. Upon this the Government of Madras have issued an order that the "local manufacturers should clearly understand that unless their supplies are as good and cheap as those obtainable elsewhere in India no further encouragement can be expected from the Government." Fortunately the paper trade in India is not in the position of a protected industry, removed from the healthy stimulus of competition. The Superintendent of Stationery names the product of the famous Bally Mill as an alternative, and it will be quite possible to carry out Lord Ripon's resolution, in regard to the paper supply, without depending upon an inferior article.

THE LATE MR. ARTHUR WATT, C. S

THE numerous friends of the late Mr. Arthur Watt will be glad to learn that the local arrangements to perpetuate his memory have now been completed. At a meeting held at Poona last year, the members of the Civil Service decided to erect a monument by subscription among themselves. And accordingly in the Poona cemetery they have placed over the grave a white marble cross bearing a suitable inscription. The cross stands on a pedestal of white marble in three tiers, surrounded by a coping of grey stone, with stancheons and black chains. This monument will be photographed, and copies sent to Mrs. Watt and other members of his family. Also in St. Mary's Church they have put up a Memorial brass plate. It is placed on the south-east wall, just below the tablet in memory of Colonel Baigrie ; and bears the following inscription : "In memory of Arthur Charley Watt, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judge of Poona, who was killed in a carriage accident at Poona on 1st September 1885, aged 44 years. Erected by his brother officers in token of their regard and esteem." Besides this, Mr. Watt's friends, European and native, have raised a small fund for a Memorial scholarship. For this purpose a little over Rs. 4,000 have been subscribed ; and this amount will be handed over to Dr. Theodore Cooke, Principal of the College of Science, to found in his name a Scholarship for practical mechanics, a subject in which Mr. Watt took special interest, being himself a skilled mechanic. The general public will, we are sure, be gratified to hear of these marks of esteem towards one who was so much respected and beloved in his public and private character.

GERMAN LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps some one among the readers of the *Gazette* can enlighten the public as to the reliability of the "Duchy of Brunswick State Loan" drawing to come off 1st November next. Circulars are freely sent out to people, and I for one would try my chance if I knew that it was *bona fide*.—Yours, &c.,

XYZ.

EARLY DAYS IN MELBOURNE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YES, those were queer times, in Melbourne, some thirty years ago! Things did not seem to have found their proper level. The prices of things all seemed upside down, half-a-crown for a cabbage, more for a cauliflower. Beef and mutton were about one penny a pound. A fair horse went for a ten-pound note or less. A pair of gloves cost fifteen shillings. People too were in their wrong places, the well-born, cultivated gentleman working for a weekly wage and the illiterate clod driving his carriage, and living at an enormous rate per annum. All the results of gold! Gold, the search for which took all the labour from its usual channels ; gold, which suddenly converted the labourer into a rich man ; gold, which ruined many a seeker after it. One met queer people in those days, and many a good story crops up of those curious times. Yes, I can tell you some adventures ! No, no adventures ; the following yarns I can vouch for as true :—

There was a certain couple in those days, who were very rich, with riches made in gold ; they were good, decent people enough, but absolutely illiterate, and had risen from a very low stratum in society. However, their money enabled them to ruffle it with the best. On one occasion they were at a large ball. Now the lady was past middle age, of imposing figure, very stout and matronly. She, of course, was attired in the richest of silk, and nobody could accuse her of wearing *too* high a body. In the front of her dress she had stuck a bunch of very beautiful flowers, pellargoniums. There was a very courtly old gentleman, a certain Colonel F——, at the ball, who knew the lady. Meeting her, he took her hand, and bending low, said, "How beautiful your pellargoniums are to-night," thinking he would please her by a compliment to her flowers. She looked at him, evidently very wrath, and then said, "Now look 'ere, don't you make remarks on my pusson ; if you want to talk like that, go and say it to your own old woman." Poor, old Colonel F——, horror struck, fled ; the unfortunate woman had never heard the word pellargonium before, and thought he was complimenting her on the magnificence of her proportions.

One was continually hearing stories of the mistakes made by the "nouveaux riches." One man, I remember, shrewd and long-headed, became a member of "the House of Representatives," the "Commons" of Victoria. He was bringing in some bill, and on the debate on it, expected very strong support from a certain friend of his. Imagine his horror when his expected supporter got on his legs, and with the greatest deliberation, picked the bill to pieces, and went dead against it. The promoter of the bill was up again, and said that the speech just made by his honorable friend had caused him much pain and great surprise. He to whom he had looked for support had opposed him, words could not express his feelings ; he could only say, to quote the words of the noble Roman, *et tu Quoque*. Roars, of course, from the few in the House who had a smattering of Latin. But still it was not uncommon for men of no education to find themselves in prominent positions, shoved by on their own determination and shrewdness—two qualities which balanced to a very great degree their want of early education. There was one couple there whose rise had been very remarkable. Let us call them Mr. and Mrs. B—. They had literally landed in Melbourne (some years before the discovery of gold) with nothing ; he at once obtained employment as a navvy, she took in washing. Both being industrious and sober, they made enough to live upon, and put by a little money. Then came the discovery of gold. Our friends joined in the rush, and all their undertakings turned up trumps, and within four or five years they were very wealthy, and had built a beautiful house not far from Melbourne, and had laid out the ground around it with much taste. The next step was to get into the House of Representatives, and before long this was accomplished, and then they were asked to dine at Government House, where Sir C. D—and Lady D—then reigned. This was really the wife's first introduction to polite society ; they had never tried to mix with the Melbourne social world of those days. It was not a large party, and she, from her husband being in the House, was the senior lady-guest. Things went on very smoothly during dinner, but when Lady D— tried to catch her guest's eye with a view of moving to the drawing-room, she was quite unsuccessful, at least her signs were not understood. So, at last, she said, "Mrs. B—, shall we go to the drawing-room, and leave the gentlemen to their wine?" Mrs. B— thinking her wishes were being consulted, replied, "*No, thank you, mam ; I would rather stay with the men !*" Tableau. Good, worthy woman, it was not long before she was entertaining a great deal herself, and soon became quite at home in all the "conveniences," and never gave herself any airs on account of her wealth.

Servants were a difficulty in those days ; high wages for very bad service, and they were a very independent class. It was easier to get a really good governess than a good housemaid, and for about the same cost. When we, a very large family, went out, among other servants, we took out an old pensioner and his wife. He was a regular old soldier of the olden days, and was likely to be a useful man for odd jobs. She was to be employed in the kitchen. Falon was their name. Though apparently illiterate, what follows will show that Mrs. Falon had at all events some acquaintance with English literature. We lived some few miles out of Melbourne, in one of the suburbs. One day Mr. and Mrs. Falon obtained leave to visit Melbourne. Night came, and they had not returned. The house was shut up as usual, and the household went to bed. About 1 o'clock that night a row was heard at the back of the house, and my father went down to see what it was. Opening the back door, he discovered Mrs. Falon peacefully reclining on the step, having been drumming at the door with her fists. My father at once saw that Mrs. Falon was somewhat overcome, evidently having drunk not wisely but too well, "Where's Falon"? said he, "I don't know, Sir," hiccoughed Mrs. F.— "How, in the world, were you able to get all the way from Melbourne in this state?" asked my father. "*The Lord*," replied Mrs. Falon, "*tempers the wind to the shorn lamb*." After that further conversation was useless, and some of the other servants were roused up up to get Mrs. F. off to bed. Old Falon appeared next morning, more upright and rigid than ever, but with a very drinky appearance about his weather-beaten old visage. Laurence Sterne could never have foreseen that those celebrated words of poor Maria would be so aptly quoted by the drunken wife of an old soldier.

AT A MONSOON RESORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, AUG. 20.

WE are in the middle of the rains. No going out, no shooting, no tennis, nothing for us ; we have to stay in-doors and amuse ourselves as best we can. Rain, rain, incessant rain, not a heavy downpour, and then clear up, no, but an incessant drizzle. Now and then the sun struggles through the thick bank of clouds, and shines for a minute, only to deceive you. You rush in, get your great-coat and step out manfully, hoping to go a mile or two before it comes on again, but, alas ! you have not gone a hundred yards when down comes the rain, and you make a run for home. Then you put on your slippers, take up a *Detroit Press*, and wait till the clouds roll by.

Panchgani is a wonderful place for wild animals. One comes every night in our verandah, and gives out short grunts and howls at intervals. Probably it is an animal between a wild boar and a hyæna, for it is too dark to see plainly. Only last night it gave the servants a great fright. They came rushing in saying they had seen two red eyes going round the kitchen. I have a Government carbine and went out, but did not like to fire, as on second thoughts they might be the stumps of two cigars. It seems to be very fond of music. Its cave is below "Maidstone," and when there is any music in the house, you hear it coming up the hill, every now and then giving a grunt of satisfaction. Three valiant heroes determined to exterminate the monster, but somehow or other they did not attempt it, probably they thought the cartridges would be damp. Very soon I hope to tell you the exact length, and the colour, and the name of this nocturnal visitor.

We have a Cadet corps here, 15 strong. Government will have to metal the roads twice a year instead of only once, if we continue to march as we do. The average marching done by us is somewhere near 19 miles per day. On parade the General always says to us, by way of encouragement, "Look here, imagine a column of Russian infantry in front of you 'Charge.'" One day we were trying to imagine the Russians in front of us, when we saw a cobra crossing the road. Nothing could keep us back, we charged, and smashed the General's umbrella on its head. That was a good beginning ; we shall be of use to Panchgani if we keep it up.

TELEGRAMS.

BURSTING OF A BUND AT MANDALAY.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, AUG. 19.

The river bund gave way to the north of Mandalay last night, the 16th, at the Thainzee Creek. The bund seemed completely undermined and melted away. The breach is 120 yards broad, but the water is now comparatively still. The water covers almost the whole of the space between the bund and to within half a mile from the City west wall. So far as is known there has been no loss of life; but thousands of people are rendered homeless. Government is opening Commissariat stores to feed the distressed people.

The Royal Engineers have to-day proceeded to cut the bund below Mandalay, and thus draw off the water. The water inside the bund is two feet higher than the water in the river. The Burmese expect a higher rise and fall in ten days. There is no suspicion of the bund having been purposely cut. It was patrolled daily under General White's orders. The loss of property will be great, but the Burmans as usual take it philosophically. The relief given will be greatly appreciated

The water has washed out the 23rd Wallayabad L. I. from the old Residency, and forms a continuous sheet from the river, one mile and-a-half towards the city. There are three feet of water in the English Church on C Road. The King's bazaar and B and C roads are flooded.

LATER.

Navigation is extremely difficult in consequence of floods in the river. The inhabitants are dreadfully frightened. Food is difficult to obtain, as the wretched villagers have scarcely enough for themselves.

A subsequent telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* respecting the bursting of the Mandalay embankment, reports considerable loss of life and enormous destruction of property.

There is five feet of water in the bazaar, and food is likely to be very scarce. There are several breaches, one of which is eighty yards long. There is no reason to suppose that the embankment was cut.

The Irrawaddy is unusually high, and riverine stations are all flooded.

DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 22.

The flotilla steamer Kahbyoo, which took the Chief Commissioner to Kendat, proceeded five days' sail above that place.

Here the troops attacked a dacoit stockade, which surrendered without firing a shot.

The chief and thirty followers were captured with their arms, and brought to Thoungdyoot, where they were tried by the Deputy Commissioner.

Four were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be shot; the remainder were condemned to various terms of imprisonment.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

In the House of Commons last night, the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed.

Mr. O'Connor denounced the proposals of the Government in respect to Ireland, and denied that the verdict against Home Rule was irrevocable. With respect to the Government upholding judicial rents he said it was impossible to pay them.

The Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt condemned the Government for dealing with social disorder in Ireland without redressing the grievances there. He ridiculed the idea of dealing with the question of local government similarly in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Dr. W. A. Hunter suggested that the British Government should put a native Prince on the Throne in Burma.

The debate was adjourned until Monday.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Mr. Egan, chairman of the Chicago Convention, has cabled to Mr. Parnell as follows:—

"United and harmonious Convention cordially endorses your policy."

SENTENCE ON ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, AUG. 20.

The trial of the Anarchists who took part in the late riots here has resulted in seven of them being found guilty of throwing the bombs that killed the police, and the Court has sentenced them all to death.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The election held at North Lancashire (Blackpool), in consequence of the elevation of Colonel Sir F. Stanley to the Peerage, has resulted in the return of Sir Matthew Ridley (Conservative).

Mr. Munro Ferguson (Gladstonian) has been elected member for Leith Burghs by a large majority, defeating two Liberal Unionists who contested the seat.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Gladstone is going to Bavaria in September.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

SOPHIA, AUG. 20.

The Ottoman-Bulgarian Commission, which has been sitting here for the purpose of revising the Organic Statute, has been suspended owing to the members being unable to agree as to whether they should revise the old Statute or frame a new one.

PORT LAZAREFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 21.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that there is any truth in the statement that Port Lazareff in the Corea has been occupied by the Russians.

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DEATH OF DUSTOOR RUTTONJEE JAMASPJEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 22.

Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee, elder brother of Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, died at half-past five this evening at Hyderabad, Deccan, at the age of 55. The late Dustoor was the Nizam's Government Revenue Secretary, and formerly Assistant Commissioner of Berar. The deceased's ability, honesty, and straightforwardness endeared him to the whole of Hyderabad, and he was the trusted adviser of the late Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG, 21.

Promotions—To be Colonels: Lieutenant-Colonels Joseph Leggath Hastings and Thomas John Macdougall, Madras L. C. To be Captain: Lieutenant Kenneth Davison. To be Brigade-Surgeon: Surgeon-Major Charles Costello, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Thornton.

Mr. H. Kisch, B. L. S., has been allowed three months' leave.

Mr. L. Hutton officiates as Post Master General, Bengal.

Deoli Irregular Force—During the furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, the following officers are promoted:—Lieutenant Bell, Captain Collins and Lieutenant Dawson.

Lieutenant J. Colvin, 9th B. L., Political Assistant, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bullock officiates as Deputy Commissioner, third class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Colonel Menzies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
4½ „ „	69¼
3 „ Consols for account	101
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ „ French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	42¼

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	31,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil.	„
„ Stock of Cotton	533,000	„
„ „ Surats	83,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	24,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Pernambuco Bahia still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 21.

10 p.m.	76·9

SUNDAY, 22.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·6

CAPTAIN HEXT, Director of the Indian Marine, is due from leave on the 24th instant, after which Captain Carew, who is acting in Captain Hext's absence, will take privilege leave for two months, with, it is said, the object of moving the home authorities for a further extension of service. Captain Carew's long service in the Government Dockyard and his connection with the Port Trust render him well known in Bombay, and his numerous friends here will wish success to his endeavours.

THE offices of the Government of India remain open in Simla until Saturday, October 30th, reopening at Calcutta on 15th November.

IT is rumoured that Mr. C. A. Elliott will succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as Financial Minister, and that the latter will succeed Sir Alfred Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

IT is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Major Willans, who was so long and so honorably associated with the Assam Government, and the sad circumstances of whose death are still fresh in the public memory.

DR. THOBURN, a well-known Calcutta missionary, who recently arrived in New York, says that "soon after landing, I published a call for twenty-five missionaries for India, and invited correspondence from those willing to go. The response was extraordinary. At the end of twenty days, twenty-five men had offered, and, five days later, the number had risen to forty-five. The oldest candidate was forty-seven, the youngest twenty. Twenty-five years ago such a call would have elicited but a faint response."

IT is reported that the railway station at Goalundo has once more been washed away, and that the passengers for up-country have to be taken two miles in boats to reach the despatch steamer. Higher up on the Dakka State Railway, at the seventeenth mile, a culvert and some parts of the line were washed away, and the passengers had to be taken across the breach in boats. But the culvert is now restored, and through communication resumed.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, who is now on tour in the country to the south of Khelat, arrived at Khozdar on the 14th instant. He is endeavouring to secure the arrest of Jam Ali, the rebel son of the Jam of Lus Beyla, who escaped from Sibi some little time ago and took refuge with Shakar Khan, a Mangal chief, whose head-quarters are at Wad, some thirty-two miles south of Khozdar. Sir Oliver St. John has summoned Shakar Khan to surrender the fugitive, while the Jam of Lus Beyla's troops are marching upon Wad pending the answer to the summons.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON, R.E., the Manager of the North-West System of Railways, has submitted to Government a scheme for the formation of a Railway Service Corps for frontier service in case of emergency. Employés of every grade—drivers, guards, mechanics, platelayers, pointsmen—on the vast railway system controlled by Government from Calcutta to Karachi will have the opportunity of voluntarily enrolling themselves in the corps. There will, therefore, be no lack of men, and as many Rifle Volunteers are in railway employ, the corps on service would not be composed of helpless units. The details of the organisation are now being worked out.

IT is quite possible that the troubles in Nepal are not quite over, as an influential Nepalese wood contractor is under trial at Darjeeling on sundry charges of treasonable correspondence with the fugitive Nepalese princes (sons of the late Jung Bahadur) who are now at Patna. About forty letters of a treasonable nature have been found on the man. He is also charged with enlisting soldiers to serve against the present ruling dynasty in Nepal, and in fine trying to levy war against the *de facto* ruler of a friendly State.

DUKCHI, up to which the demarcation of the Russo-Afghan frontier has been concluded is twenty-five miles to the north of Andkhui and thirty-five from the Oxus at Kham-i-Ab, lying just on the edge of the Kara Kum desert. Colonel Ridgeway's proposed line would run north-eastwards from Dukchi to a point on the Oxus at the Bosaja Ferry, just west of Kham-i-Ab village. This alignment would give the Afghans the heads of the three canals which start from the Oxus near Kham-i-Ab and run westwards into Bokharan territory. The Russian Commissioner's line would run from Dukchi to Ziarat Khwaja Salar, thus cutting off a triangular piece of territory with its base on the Oxus and apex at Dukchi, which, apart from its strategical importance, is apparently the most valuable ground in this part of the country, and to which the Afghans seem to have the right of undisputed possession for the best part of half a century.

LETTERS from Assam state that the River Brahmaputra has risen alarmingly, and is still steadily rising every day. In some parts of Central Assam it is said that the height now registered has not been reached for the last twenty years. Many rayats who for years past have occupied lands and built houses in the jungles which were formerly main channels of the river have been rendered absolutely destitute; and lands for miles inland from the ordinary course have not escaped, the low levels being flooded, and the bastis standing out like islands in the water. The real damage of such a flood lies in the impossibility of predicting what course the river will take when it subsides, as the result of even smaller floods in former years has often been to bring the main body of water into channels previously unused. This is the real reason why, in the cold weather, Assam presents such a barren aspect to the casual visitor who journeys through it by water. The caprices of the river leave miles of country covered with sand, and prevent any villager from setting within a far cry of its banks in winter without a feeling of insecurity and danger.

THE Tibetans, it is now clear, had never the least intention of allowing Mr. Macaulay's Mission to cross the frontier. They occupied the Jelap La Pass, and have since pushed outposts as far as the Lingtu Pass, in Sikkim territory, within ten miles of our own border at Rhenok. We have always maintained and repaired the road from Rhenok to Jelap La, but our road party have actually been compelled to leave their work by reason of the Tibetans' movements. It is believed the Llamas will now order their troops to retire, as the Mission has been broken up.

IN the first quarter of the current year 523 books and periodicals were received at the Bengal Library, of which 378 are classed as non-educational, and 145 as educational. Among the books is a Bengali version of Macbeth, the names of the places and characters being Indianized, and some parts of the play slightly altered in order to make them agree with Indian ideas. The result, as may be supposed, is decidedly in congruous.

IT is gratifying to learn that the Bengal Government has sanctioned the foundation of forty small scholarships for the special benefit of Muhammadan students. These scholarships are tenable for two years, and come into existence at the beginning of the next academical year. Twenty are open to students who have passed the Entrance Examination; and twenty to those who have passed the First Arts Examination. The Government has certainly acted wisely in giving this practical proof of its desire to aid the educational efforts of the Muhammadan community.

THE Shipping Office of Calcutta, during the past year, remitted Rs. 6,888 to the Board of Trade on account of the estates of deceased British seamen. Including the balance from the previous year, Rs. 4,681 were received on account of deceased native seamen, of which the greater proportion was made over to their relatives, the balance in hand being Rs. 1,459. The total amount remitted by seamen to their families at Home was Rs. 16,990, which was less than in any of the three preceding years, and is attributed to the high rate of exchange for money orders by which these remittances are made. The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped during the year, was 14,829, as against 15,649 in 1884-85; and the number of those discharged was 13,940, as against 14,438. Of cases of desertion there were 207, while 74 distressed British seamen were sent Home, 19 being sent away for want of employment, three for injuries sustained while working on board ship, one for insanity, and the remainder for sickness. Most of the men sent away for want of employment were stokers, coal trimmers or stewards, for whose services there is said to be little or no demand in Calcutta, and it is suggested that this fact should be brought to the notice of the Board of Trade so as to prevent this class of men from engaging for service to terminate in any port of India.

LORD RANDOLPH's appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer has not met with much favour from the great bulk of the Conservative party, and, until he has achieved some marked success, his nomination will be regarded as a concession to his own pertinacious self-seeking rather than as the selection of the best man for the post. Yet, leaving Sir Michael Hicks-Beach out of the question, Lord Salisbury would have found it difficult to discover a suitable person for the post. Mr. W. H. Smith would undoubtedly have made a good Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he is looked down upon by the blue blood of the Conservative party, nor has he many of the qualifications for leadership. To some extent, therefore, Lord Salisbury found himself confronted by a species of Hobson's choice. Now that Lord Randolph rules the roost (a correspondent writes) he will be able to revive his Committee of Inquiry into Indian Affairs, and keep that body down to a very small number, excluding such people, obnoxious in his eyes, as Mr. J. M. Maclean and others of an independent spirit.

LORD SALISBURY it appears did not set about the formation of a purely Conservative Cabinet without making strenuous efforts to induce Lord Hartington to place himself at the head of a Unionist Liberal and Conservative Government. It is openly stated that the great Whig leader was offered the Premiership; and not only was this pressed upon him by Lord Salisbury, but a messenger arrived at Devonshire House bearing an autograph letter from Osborne, written by the highest personage in the land, urging the same course. But Lord Hartington was not to be induced to quit the line he had marked out for himself. Lord Salisbury, however was able to tell the Consevative party at the meeting of the Carlton Club, which, by the way, is said to have been the largest gathering of its kind ever held, that a perfect understanding had been arrived at between himself and Lord Hartington, and that the Conservative Government would be able to rely upon the active support or benevolent neutrality of the Liberal Unionists. Of course upon questions of Irish policy the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives may naturally be supposed to be at one; but, apart from this circumstance, there is a very strong bond of union between the two parties.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of the silver question. They urge that it is not a matter of so much moment what the exchange value of the rupee may be as that it should acquire a fixed and practically unchangeable value in relation to gold. They consider the adoption of bi-metallism would afford the most feasible means of relief not only for the present state of exchange, but as giving that fixity of values which affords the safest basis for legitimate trade.

A CORRESPONDENT in Tirhut informs a Calcutta paper that there have been heavy floods on the eastern branch of the Tirhut State Railway, which have caused a breach in the line between Kissenpur and Bilaspur. All goods traffic has been stopped in consequence, and the passengers are being taken over the breach in boats. The floods between Bara and Pipra and between Mazafarpur and Matipur are going down steadily, but the trains are still being run cautiously over this part of the line.

MILITARY NEWS.

THERE will during the next few months, says the *Pioneer*, be a great "run" in promotion among the seniors of the Royal (Indian) Engineers. Major-General Mullins retires immediately, and thus gives a step to Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Inspector-General of Irrigation, whose post will shortly fall vacant. General Hutchinson will be placed on the retired list next month after 5 years' unemployed service; but as there are already three Lieutenant-Generals (being one in excess of establishment), Lieutenant-General Fraser may be promoted General, and the lower step be absorbed. General Fraser will himself be placed on the retired list next February after 5 years' unemployed service; and, as Lieutenant-General Merriman prefers £1,000 a year pension to waiting on £1-12-6 per day for his Colonel's allowance, General Fraser's retirement will promote Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast to full General, thus putting him, with less than 33 years' service, over the heads of some 30 Lieutenant-Generals in the Army. These two steps will promote Major-General W. W. Goodfellow to Lieutenant-General, and he will have to vacate his appointment as Secretary to the Bombay P. W. D., which vacancy may go to Colonel John LeMesurier. Among the Colonels, Colonel Shaw Stewart, Secretary to the Madras P. W. D., vacates his appointment on the 9th proximo under the 55 years' rule, and retires from the service: his successor may be Colonel Hasted, Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Madras. Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., vacates his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department next February after 5 years' tenure; and, as we recently stated, Colonel F. S. Stanton, Director-General of Railways, goes on furlough in December, his post falling vacant on the same date as Colonel Trevor's. Thus there will be some big places to be filled up before next spring.

IT would seem that the time is ripe for effecting certain changes in the district and brigade commands in Upper India and so redistributing the Staff as to facilitate more rapid mobilization than is at present possible. A glance at the Bengal Army List will show that some change is now called for. At Ferozpore and Jullundur, which are only 3rd class "station commands," there are now, consequent upon the raising of the 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry, troops equal in numerical strength to a brigade. Thus at Ferozpore there are two batteries of artillery, a British infantry regiment, and a regiment of native cavalry and native infantry. At Jullundur the strength is similar, with the exception of there being only one battery. As compared with these stations, we found 2nd class brigade commands at Sialkot, Mooltan, and Agra. There are as many troops at Ferozpore or Jullundur as at any of these stations, and it would seem desirable to strike a balance in the character of the commands. This could be done without extra cost, for if the Rohilkund and Saugor District commands be taken in, we find five brigades costing Rs. 6,400 per mensem; these could be recast into 1st class station commands, and Ferozpore and Jullundur raised also to that status, thus giving seven 1st class station commands to colonels on the staff at Rs. 800 each or Rs. 5,600 in all. We do not know how far the changes will extend; but with the possibility of more Sikh regiments being raised as soon as financial considerations permit, it is obvious that some modifications must be made in the distribution of the commands and the staff.

THE details of the future administration of the Punjab Frontier Force, under the new conditions following its transfer from the local Government, are now being worked out at Army Head-quarters, where Brigadier-General McQueen, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, has just arrived. The necessity of having an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department attached to the Staff, which the Punjab Government had urgently pressed for is fully recognised, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to transfer such an officer to the frontier from some district where he is not so much needed. There is much to be done in the way of intelligence work from Abbottabad to Rajanpur; and as the close-border system, under which officers could never venture to cross the frontier, is now thoroughly discredited, much valuable information regarding the country "over the hills" is likely to be obtained if the officers of the Force are allowed a judicious amount of liberty in their "sporting" trips. Their reports would be collected by the Assistant Quartermaster-General at Abbottabad, and we should not hear in future of the country a mile beyond our border being literally a *terra incognita* to all but the few native soldiers who have had to traverse it in visiting their homes among the independent tribes.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. VOLUNTEERS.

THE return match of the season was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and resulted in a bare victory for the Gymkhana team on the first innings. Rain, which altogether prevented the first match this year, again fell on Saturday at the time for commencing play, and there was another shower as the game was about to be resumed after tiffin. This by no means improved the wicket, and run-getting during the earlier part of the contest was terribly slow. Neither side put a team of any strength into the field. Blackwell played against instead of for the Gymkhana, and in the places of others who have hitherto played in this season's eleven were Cooper, Clowes, Vincent, and Glazebrook. Of the new men Clowes proved one of the most formidable bowlers against Bombay in the recent contest at Poona. On Saturday when he bowled against the Volunteers he was credited in the first innings with five wickets at an expense of 28 runs, though in the second innings he failed to come off. Of the other new players, Vincent showed himself to be a useful field, and specially distinguished himself by his throwing in from a distance. In their first innings the Volunteers who won the toss were dismissed in a little over an hour for 51 runs, none of them reaching double figures. The first three wickets of their opponents fell for 15 runs, and with the exception of Wilkins, who put together 18 before returning a ball to the bowler, the team simply made a melancholy procession to and from the wicket. With the ninth man out for 38, a defeat seemed hardly possible to avert, but Major Stopford, the last man in, saved the match. Hitting the first ball he received for 4 he knocked up 12 runs in very short time, and the score had been brought to 55 before he was bowled. At half-past three the Volunteers entered upon their second attempt. The innings opened more disastrously than before, the first and second wickets falling for three runs and the third being taken with a single added. Blackwell and Wallich then made a stand and raised the score to 60, before the latter was dismissed. Blackwell speedily followed, having put together 38, in the course of which he had given some hard chances to deep field. Nicholson and Sharpe went in for hard hitting, and altogether the Volunteers made 115 with one of their number absent—a very creditable score. Wilkins and Wilson went in again for the Gymkhana, and nearly succeeded in playing out time without the loss of a wicket. 45 had been scored when Cruickshank, after several changes in the bowling, dismissed Wilson. When time was called, the total was 51, Wilkins, not out. 29. Score:—

VOLUNTEERS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Hale, b. Wilkins	1	c. Vincent, b. Gaddum	2
Wallich, c. Gaddum, b. Clowes	6	c. Merriman, b. Gaddum	18
Thomas, b. Wilkins	2	b. Gaddum	1
Blackwell, st. Stopford, b. Clowes	9	b. Gaddum	38
Ryan, c. Gould, b. Clowes	3	absent	0
Sharpe, b. Clowes	9	run out	29
Ingle, b. Wilkins	0	st. Kerr, b Gaddum	1
George, not out	8	c. Merriman, b. Gaddum	1
Nicholson, b. Wilkins	1	b. Gaddum	14
Devlin, b. Gaddum	5	not out	8
Cruickshank, ht. wkt., b. Clowes	1	b. Wilkins	1
Extras	6	Extras	2
Total	51	Total	115

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
A. D. Wilkins, c and b Blackwell	18	not out	29
A. P. Gould, c Hale, b Cruickshank	4		
K. T. Vincent, c Thomas, b Blackwell	1	not out	5
P. R. Wilson, b Cruickshank	0	b Cruickshank	16
F. D. Gaddum, b Cruickshank	6		
S. Cooper, c Cruickshank, b Blackwell	5		
H. Clowes, h w, b Cruickshank	0		
H. A. Kerr, c Blackwell, b Cruickshank	0		
C. M. H. Merriman, b Cruickshank	0		
M. S. Glazebrook, not out	5		
Major Stopford, b Cruickshank	12		
Extras	4	Extra	1
Total	55	Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Volunteers—First Innings.				
Wilkins	60	14	6	4
Clowes	67	28	1	5
Gaddum	11	3	0	1
Second Innings.				
Clowes	70	43	1	0
Gaddum	110	40	8	7
Glazebrook	10	11	0	0
Wilkins	31	22	0	1
Gymkhana—First Innings.				
Cruickshank	63	28	4	7
Blackwell	60	23	3	3

THE game on Monday will be A to L *vs.* M to Z commencing on the Gymkhana ground at 11 a.m. The sides subject to alteration will be:—

A to L—	M to Z—
Mr. Campbell.	Mr. Murray.
„ Cooper.	„ Nixon.
„ Begbie.	„ Wilson.
„ Kerr.	„ Ward.
„ Gould.	„ Wright.
„ Glazebrook.	„ Vincent.
„ Baker.	„ Miller.
„ Greaves.	„ Morse.
„ Benson.	„ Stopford.
„ Lang.	„ Oswald.
„ Gaddum.	„ O'Connor.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.—The barometer has risen rather quickly in the Northern Circars and Orissa; slightly or moderately elsewhere except in the Upper Provinces, where it is steady. The barometric depression existing yesterday between Jubbulpore and Cuttack has advanced to Rajputana. The winds is east at Ajmere, north-east at Jeypore, and north-west at Neemuch. The rainfall is moderately heavy in Rajputana and Deesa. Easterly winds continue throughout the Gangetic plain and south-east of Punjab. The winds are irregular and the skies clear in Central and Western Punjab. There is partial cloud in the Carnatic. The rainfall has been again very partial. There has been none of importance in Southern India, excepting in two stations, nor elsewhere, except some stations in the storm area at Gopalpore and Burma. Rain to-day:—Deesa and Abu, 3 inches; Neemuch, Gopalpore, Akyab, and Diamond Island, over 2 inches; Jubbulpore, Nowgong, Jeypore, Goa, and Karwar, 1 to 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	82 82	89 50	84 58	88 47
Aug. 20, Friday	......	......	......	0 13
„ 21, Saturday	0 14	0 21	0 10	0 29
„ 22, Sunday	0 43	0 48	0 47	......
Total	83 39	90 19	85 15	88 89
Corresponding date last year	57 15	54 50	53 40	50 74

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Aug. 22 up to 10 A.M.	0 55
Previously registered	90 31
Total	90 86

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army, Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

THRESHING AND CLEANING WHEAT BY MACHINERY.

MR. OZANNE, the Director of Agriculture, has made a report to Government on the subject of the further trials made with steam machinery for threshing and cleaning wheat. Sanction was accorded to further trials in Gujarat this season, with the promise that if the new experiment should prove fairly successful, a complete machine smaller than the one used last year would be purchased for the Bhadgaon Farm. Mr. Ozanne now reports as follows on the new trials:—

Guided by the very favourable opinion given by the Chamber of Commerce of the Hansia variety of wheat grown in the Olpad Taluka of Surat and in the Hansot and Vagara Talukas of Broach, as a wheat suitable for export, I decided to conduct the trials in Olpad and Hansot. There were other facts which led to this selection. The country is flat, the roads are metalled and bridged, the transport facilities by sea and rail considerable, the cattle strong and the cultivators well-to-do and comparatively thrifty and presumably more likely to appreciate the new venture. Further, I had the assurance of the Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, that there is plenty of money in Gujarat ready to be invested in any scheme, the success of which is assured, though the capitalist are very backward in speculative undertakings.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., of Gainsborough, the patentees, after consultation with the mechanic deputed by them last season to conduct the trials, resolved to modify their machinery to make it more suitable to the requirements of this country. The trial was fixed for the 15th February. It was intended to take the new machine direct from Bombay to Surat by sea and thence by road to Olpad. Numerous notices were printed and distributed throughout Gujarat, inviting visitors to witness the trials. Delay, however, occurred. It became evident that the new machine could not arrive in time. Rather than disappoint the expected visitors it was arranged that Messrs. Palmer, Laurie & Co. (the Calcutta Agents) should send back the old machine from Calcutta.

The machine reached Hansot on the 17th February. It worked well, even though it had to contend with very great difficulties. No owner would supply sufficient stuff for a long trial, and we were obliged to put through small lots of wheat of different sizes and condition. Between each lot the machine had to be stopped to allow the owner to take off his bags and straw. Frequent re-setting of the drum was necessitated by the variation in size of the grain of the different lots. It is true that one lot, but one only, of wheat was considerably broken, and this happened, unfortunately, on the last day of the trial when Mr. Sheppard was present. The reason was clearly ascertained to be that the wheat had been reaped only two or three hours before.

I had received a request from Colonel Nutt to bring the machine to the Wadhwan Agricultural Show fixed for the 1st March, and arrangements had been made to comply. Considering the results at Hansot, I thought it best to advise Colonel Nutt to forego the pleasure of having so novel an addition to his popular shows, judging that an unsatisfactory trial might do harm rather than good. With the full knowledge of the deficiencies of the machine Colonel Nutt decided to have it, and it was sent. It became clear after a few minutes that it was working very badly. The mechanic stated that it had received an injury while being loaded at the railway station. Examination showed that it was out of order. Mr Harper, the representative of Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., who had just arrived, insisted that it should not be allowed to work, and in this decision Colonel Nutt and I acquiesced. At Hansot, the trials were under the supervision of Messrs. Balmer, Laurie, & Co.'s Engineer, Mr. A Parry. He gave over charge to Mr. Harper during the interval which elapsed before the arrival of the machine at Wadhwan. Mr. Harper decided to send the old machine at once back to England. It had been much shaken in its journeys to and from Calcutta, and was, in his opinion, unfit for further use.

The new set did not arrive till the 27th March. In the interval Mr. Harper took the opportunity of calling on His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, who evinced much interest in the project and who had seen the abortive trial at Wadhwan. He placed himself in communication also with Mr. B. A. Dalal who, as Government is aware, has established a large farm in the Panch Mahals. Mr. Dalal had some 500 acres of wheat. He had seen the trials at Hansot. It was arranged that the new machine should on arrival be taken at once to the Bahadarpur Station on the Baroda State Railway, which is only six miles from the farm. Mr. Dalal was ready to consider the question of purchasing a complete set, if the trials gave satisfaction. This plan was not carried out, because the railway authorities refused the responsibility of carrying the machinery over the narrow gauge railway between Miagaon and Bahadarpur. The road from the broad gauge railway was inspected and pronounced very difficult. The season was late, and it was therefore decided to take the machine from Bombay to the Bhadgaon Farm, where I was very anxious to have a trial made. The full report made by Mr. Stormont, the Superintendent, proves clearly the success of the trial. I visited the farm on the 27th April to see the modifications made on the old pattern and to convince myself of the success of the working of the straw-bruiser. I had already received Mr. Stormont's demi-official opinion: "The working of the machine is very satisfactory. The bruising of the straw satisfies every one, and the winnowing and separating are perfect as compared with the work of the other machine" (viz. the old machine at Hansot where Mr. Stormont saw the trials). The only drawback or rather point of doubt was the rubbing of the grain. I believe that in dealing with wheat for export the polishing will prove advantageous rather than the reverse. Nor have I any apprehension that it can affect the germinating power of the grain. Mr. Stormont will demonstrate this by showing some of the rubbed grain next season before as many of his neighbours as possible. The rubbing was not noticed last year at Nasik nor this year at Hansot. But the mechanic, Mr. Stevenson, declares that it is normal and always desired by the millers. I saw some soft white wheat put through the new machine. No rubbing was detected. I need not refer to this point any further. The rubbing can be avoided, if necessary.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the results of the short trial made with the improved machine are eminently satisfactory. The straw-bruiser is a success. The machine can deal well with gram and linseed and with other crops, no doubt, not yet experimented with. Government will notice with satisfaction that Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co. have now sent out a representative to foster the project. This gentleman, Mr. John Harper, intends to stay in India for a year at any rate. He has placed himself in communication with the Chamber of Commerce and the leading wheat merchants, judging that the success of the scheme depends on arrangements whereby clean wheat shall secure a market suited to its merits. If wheat is cleaned by machine and finds its way into the Bombay market, it will be adulterated up to the percentage allowed by the trade. It is for Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co. to consider these points. Pecuniary assistance from Government has not been asked to carry out further experiments. But it is very essential that Government should promptly carry out the agreement already made; in other words, that the machine now on the Khandesh Farm should be purchased. Labour-saving machinery on such a farm isolated from facilities for securing manual labour is especially valuable. Mr. Stormont shows that he can utilize the engine in driving saw-gins for cotton crushing cane pumping water for irrigation, grinding flour, and sawing wood. It will be also incumbent on him to popularize the special feature, viz., the wheat-threshing and winnowing. His situation in the centre of a large wheat-growing tract, the produce of which is largely exported, also will enable him to help on the introduction of machinery. Where it even certain that the machine would not pay the farm, it would be a small thing for Government to submit to a sacrifice when the ultimate results are so important. Mr. Stormont has recorded his opinion that the wheat export of Khandesh is only second in importance to that of cotton, and that the area of wheat would be largely increased if the rayats could get the produce ready for the market before the burst of the monsoon. The ill-success of the cotton crop for the last 5 seasons in Khandesh, which Government is fully aware of, demands that all endeavours possible should be made to establish an alternative export crop. Wheat and cotton demand similar land. It is true, as Government has intimated, that better seasons for cotton will in all probability soon come. But the recurrence later on of a cycle of bad cotton seasons is at least as probable. In Mr. Stormont Government has an agent who is competent to deal with the wheat export, and the opportunity of rendering his services beneficial to the public at large should not be lost. Government is aware further that the deterioration of Khandesh cotton is a fact which is thoroughly recognized, and an evil with which both Government and the representatives of the trade are admittedly powerless to cope.

I ask therefore for specific sanction to purchase the machine at Bhadgaon. The cost as it stands is Rs. 5,507. The sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum sanctioned for improvement of wheat will meet the charges on account of the purchase and the trials, and there is no better way of expending this money.

Appended to Mr. Ozanne's report are Mr. Stormont's report and the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce on the samples of wheat threshed at the Bhadgaon Farm, the Agent, Bombay Flour Mill Company, and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company. Mr. John Marshall, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, says:—

I have circulated your letter of the 20th instant with the sample of steam-threshed wheat to the leading export firms dealing in the article. They all express great satisfaction with the cleanliness of the sample, but the majority of them also seem to think that the appearance has been deteriorated to some extent by the scratching of the grain during the cleaning process. If this defect could be obviated, there can be no question that wheat as clean as your sample would command an excellent market.

The Government, in a Resolution on the subject, sanctions Mr. Ozanne's proposal for the purchase of the new machine at Bhadgaon at a cost of Rs. 5,507 in the interest of agricultural improvements, the charge to be met from the annual grant of Rs. 10,000.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

COUNSEL AND CLIENT.

THE legal acumen of the gentlemen of the long robe has put forward a very plausible explanation for the engagement of two barristers in a long case They say that this arrangement gives work to the junior members of the Bar, otherwise they would have had to go out of Bombay to find work. This argument appears reasonable enough at first sight, but carefully analyzed it shows more of selfishness on the part of the barristers than their anxiety to protect the interests of their clients. The fact of the matter is that the barristers have too much work on their hands. They take more work than they can manage, and in order to go through all they take a junior with them. We cannot call this by any other name that selfishness. The only remedy is that one barrister must not accept more than one brief per day, and that cases should not be postponed to suit the convenience of barristers who may be engaged in other Courts. The Court must compel a barrister to attend to the case which he may have undertaken.—*Rast Goftar.*

GOADS *vs.* SPURS.

HAD Mr. Hamilton known the history of the Calcutta controversy, which resulted in settling the goading of bullocks with sharp points as an offence, he would not have given the decision which he recently did. The arguments used by the magistrate in favour of the cart driver, though not strong, prove him to be an impartial judge. He does not want to punish a poor cart driver for an offence for which sahib *logue* are left unmolested. Because one guilty person is let off another guilty person should be let off also is weak logic. A good judge like Mr. Hamilton should in such cases try to bring the first party within the clutches of the law. We, however, do not forget what the magistrate said with respect to the use of spurs. He has blamed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for not taking steps to get users of spurs punished.—*Rast Goftar.*

LEGAL MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE *Yezdan Parast* says:—The people of India will not consider the appointment of Mr. Andrew Scoble to the Supreme Legislative Council as one most desirable, but will take it as a good thing thrown in the way of a partisan. Mr. Scoble is a good lawyer. Of this there is not the slighest doubt, but the native public view his appointment with distrust. They would have been pleased had Justice West—a tried friend of the natives—got the place. We must however hope for the best.

INDIAN INFERENCES FROM THE DILKE CASE.

WHAT has been said against the parties to this suit may or may not be all true. We have little concern with it, as our desire is only to get rid of social evils of our own, and not to adopt those of another people. But the point which escapes our shallow critics in India is that if European Society has its black sheep and its shortcomings, it is not wanting in courageous spirits who ruthlessly expose them, and thus bring about the requisite reform. It is their habit of publicity which magnifies their failings, and it is our habitual reticence that hides us from the public gaze, that evidently tends to blind us. Hence it is with us that the man who makes known the sore is an enemy of his country; with Europeans he is the benefactor of his race. How short-sighted, then, and self-deluded, is our patriot? He admires the Englishman who scorns the narrow prejudice or base selfishness of his brethren, and pleads for justice or generosity to the Indian; but little does he dream of following him in his conduct in regard to his own society. It is not thus that strength of character and national greatness are attained.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE BAR AND THEIR CLIENTS.

THE suitor stands between two stools, and must either pay his counsel's fee, however exhorbitant in addition to the costs of the procedure, or must never go to Court. The representation of the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the costs of civil suits is likely to end in smoke, as neither barristers nor judges of the High Court will, says rumour, listen to any proposal of the kind. Barristers say that they have to support their junior professional kith and kin, and unless they do so, their race may become extinct and their trade may go. The Judges are reported to say that their file has increased and to get rid of it an additional Judge is necessary. Thus the unfortunate tax-payer is thrown from pillar to post, neither the judges nor the barristers having any mercy for his helpless condition. But like this combination of the men of long robes, cannot the suitors combine and make it a point never to go to law? The suitors may successfully try it at least for some time, if they have learned the history of strikes in European countries to any purpose. And they need not fear that such strike means the withholding of justice from them; they have their Panchayets to fall back upon, and will get there as good administration of justice as they ever did in established civil Courts. But we fear we are describing the future millenium; the suitor will never strike nor avail himself of his old institutions, and barristers, solicitors may not lose heart, but may go on bleeding both the taxpayer and the suitor to their heart's contents.—*Native Opinion.*

RAJPUTANA RACES.

THE following is the prospectus of the Rajputana Races to be held in December:—

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—Dwarf Stakes.—Rs. 200. For all 13 hands ponies. Arabs and others 10-7 C. B's. 10 stone; 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under 13 hands. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs., oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. of the day 10 lbs.

2ND RACE.—The Kotah Purse—Rs. 500. Presented by H. H. the Maharao of Kotah.

For all Horses. Weight for age and class.

3RD RACE.—The Rajputana Derby.—Rs. 1,000. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day 4 lbs., entrances and date of closing as for Kotah Purse 1st day. Distance 1½ miles.

4TH RACE.—Pony Plate.—Rs. 400. For all C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 500. 13-2 to carry 10-7. 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 10 lbs. Entrance money to be divided between the second horse and the Fund.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—Service Stakes.—Rs. 400. For all Arabs and C. Bs. The property of officers of the services or members of Clubs named. Weight for age and class raised two stone G. R. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens and galloways allowed 7 lbs. Half entrances to go to the second horse.

2ND RACE.—The Selling Welter.—Rs. 400. For all horses. Welter weight for age and class for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 600, 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under. Surplus selling price to be divided between second horse and the Fund. No other penalties or allowances of any kind whatever.

3RD RACE.—Pony Race.—Rs. 500. For all ponies, Arabs and others 13-2 C. Bs. 13-3 to carry 10-7, 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs., oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 10 lbs.

4TH RACE.—Polo Race.—Rs. 200. For all *bona fide* Polo ponies: 13-2 to carry 11-0, 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. No other penalties or allowances of any kind whatever. Entrance 13th December, Rs. 15, when the Race will close. Distance 3 furlongs.

THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY 18TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Bedouin Stakes.—Rs. 800 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for every horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. Winners once, 4 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens and galloways allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 10 lbs.

2ND RACE.—Handicap.—Rs. 400. For all horses that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners, optional for losers. Entrance at 10 a.m. day before the Race. Rs. 30—Distance ¾ miles.

3RD RACE.—Handicap.—Rs. 250. For all ponies that have started during the meeting. Entrance at 10 a.m. day before the Race Rs. 15. Distance 5 furlongs.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—Arab and C. B. Handicap.—Rs. 400. For all Arabs and C. Bs that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners, optional for losers. Entrance at 10 a.m. day before the Race Rs. 30. Distance 1 mile.

2ND RACE.—All Horse Chase.—Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3 stones. Winners 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 10lbs. Winners 7 lbs. extra.

3RD RACE.—Pony Chase.—Rs. 300. For all Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2, and under Arabs and others 11-7. C. B's 10-7; 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Winners, once 7lbs.; oftener 12 lbs extra. Entrance on 1st December Rs. 30, when the Race will close. Distance about 1½ miles.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

VAGRANTS.—The roll of Europeans deported from the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the month of July under the Vagrancy Act, like Mark Twain's toad "with points," presents some "marked features." No 1 on the list may be easily identified by his "nose swollen and reddish from drink, a cut on the left hand." This gentleman is described as a clerk, formerly of the Secretariat Office. Whether he fell into ill habits from having nothing to do, or from remorse at the character of such work as he was doing it, boots not to inquire. No. 2 is well defined as "tattooed on both arms; coat of arms on left arm with shamrock, rose, and thistle; crossed flags on right arm." He was formerly a fireman on a steamer. No. 3 has "marks of cuts on right thumb and fore finger; marks of sores on left knee. No. 4 a driver on the railway, has "birth mark of a fish on right side 4 inches long;" whilst No. 5, the last on the list, is *bien distingue* by having the record "Nil" in the marks column.

KING CHRISTIAN'S ADVENTURE.

On Saturday, July 24th, says a Copenhagen correspondent, King Christian and the Duke of Chartres were riding through the Forest of Clampenborg, accompanied by a groom. On a narrow road in the forest they met a char-a-banc containing a party. The carriage stopped to let the King and Duke pass, and some of the company rose to show their respect. At the same moment the horses with the carriage got frightened, and became most unsteady. Whereupon an old gentleman of the party lost his balance, and tumbled out of the char-a-banc in such a position that one of his feet got entangled in the carriage and his head was under one of the wheels. The danger was great. A single movement of the carriage would be fatal. Quick as lightning King Christain jumped from his horse, and caught hold of the gentleman's head which he carefully lifted, while the Duke of Chartics spurred his horse forward, and seized the carriage horses by the bridle. In this way the gentleman's life was saved, and the King together with the rest of the party, helped him to ascend the char-a-banc. But the King's horse had made use of his libery to run away, and the King was obliged to mount the groom's horse to get back to Bernstorff Palace. The King's horse—his favourite riding horse—was not found until many hours afterwards. The animal had hurt itself very much by running against some fences and is, perhaps, entirely spoilt. The King has since officially stated that he does not wish any one who is riding in a carriage to rise when they meet him.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THE *Temps* has a special letter from Antananarivo in which a correspondent discerns the same style as was noticeable in an article on Tonquin contributed last year to *La Nouvelle Revue* by Mr. Myre de Villers. If the Resident-General does not himself write to the *Temps*, he talks so often to its special correspondent that the latter has caught up his peculiarities of expression. This is what he says about the Hovas, Protestant Christians, and English missionaries:—

Your Resident-General has adopted a prudent line of conduct. While showing the greatest friendliness to the Catholic missions and Europeans of every nationality, he intends not to let himself be mixed up in the rivalries of the different Christian sects. If such a prudent course had been always followed, the difficulties with which France has to struggle would be much less onerous. While on this subject let me correct an error into which nearly every one has taken in Paris in calling the independents here Methodists, and ascribing to them an influence which they are far from having. For some years their power has waned. You may believe me when I assure you that the Prime Minister uses for his own purposes the London Missionary Society, but is not by any means its tool. He has found in Christianity a means of strengthening his authority and escaping from the mastery of the Sikidy priests, who are pagans, and to create for his exclusive benefit a national Protestant church. The Catholics and Anglican Episcopalians having refused to enter into his ideas and become his auxiliaries he turned to the Independents, more supple and less scrupulous. They have lent themselves to his designs, and have worked with him to build up a national church, which they hoped to direct. This hope has been blasted. Now that the Prime Minister can do without them he neglects them, and they are not more than tolerated in the Malagasy temples. The Prime Minister is head of the State and head of the Church. He has dual religious and political authority, and has subjected the whole population to his tyranny. He and his numerous family commit extortions and abuses of every kind, and are generally hated. They are less feared than hated. If they were to show any sign of fear, they would all be massacred. Nobody can say how long this despotism will last, but it become each day more grinding. The sons, grandsons, sons-in-law, grandsons-in-law, nephews, and connections of the Prime Minister, do their best to make themselves unendurable. There is apparently utter submission, but conspiracy is latent everywhere at Antananarivo, and it will succeed if a man of energy directs it. The man most to the front is the Foreign Minister. He knows Paris, as he was head of the Embassy which, in 1883, caused you such surprise, and whose conduct was then inexplicable. He is rich, popular, and first cousin to the Permier, against whom he has a grudge for having been sacrificed to make way for Marcoal, who is nominated to succeed to the Prime Minister. Since the war with France the Prime Minister's authority has greatly declined. The mortality of the Hovas troops has exceeded 20,000, a vast number when one takes into account its relative proportion to the whole Hovas people, who do not evceed 300,000 souls. Every family is in mourning. Now that peace is signed, the indemnity must be paid. Ten millions of francs is a heavy burden to a country in which money is scarce, and the day's labour of a man can be had for twopence halfpenny. There is no credit, and the legal interest on money is 2 per cent. a month.

The correspondent, after alluding to the omission of the French to run up the tricolor at a review in front of their evidence, and the notion of a misunderstanding between them and the Government to which it gave rise, says, "I think the uneasiness on this score unfounded. The Resident is not yet quite settled, and all his escort has not arrived. There are out 12 soldiers here, but there will be from 35 to 40. The natives make them pay through the nose for everything, and as they do so cheerfully, the grumbling English are becoming unpopular. Our men don't line this gloomy city, which looks like a necropolis. One sees here in all its beauty the severe piety of English Protestantism, which goes hand in hand with political tyranny, and gives an oppressive sadness to every one and everything. We are also paying our tribute to the climate. The brisk air of the capital and the jolting of the journey have been found trying, and we suffer from fever. The legation has not suffered at all, but all are down with fever at the Catholic Mission, and I have just heard of the deaths of two priests there."

INHUMANITY IN MOROCCO.

CAPTAIN ROLLESTON, whese zealous efforts to rescue ill-treated natives in Morocco have been mentioned, has pursued his investigations through some of the inland districts of the country. He visited Laraiche, Alkasar, Ermoush, and Habassee; and on his return to Tangier gave an account of his experiences to a corrrespondent of the *Times*. Captain Rolleston, among other matters, describes his visit to the prisons of Laraiche. There are two prisons, both stone-built, and reeking with impure odours. The prisoners looked famished and ill; but the heavy fetters, which till quite recently it was the custom to place even on prisoners who were in durance only for actual or alleged debt, had been removed. A large proportion of the captives were imprisoned for debt. Twenty-two cases, it was stated, arose out of foreign claims, and of these one was English, the rest American. Further, it must be noted that the victim of the English demands was released a day or two later. The greater part of the 21 American claims emanoted from a Jew money-lender, and the prinsoners had endured confinement, some as long as two years and three months, others only a few days. In no case, however, had the prisoners been tried, though their relations came up and declared that they had receipts and documents proving the payment of the debts in whole or in part. All that they urged was that the cases should be tried. The Pasha of Laraiche, when asked for some explanation, replied with great civility, but argued that neither the Sultan's Government nor himself were in any way responsible for the injustices or cruelties inflicted by the native *proteges*, who had secured the support of a foreign flag. The Pasha admitted that the men imprisoned on American claims had not been tried, but he maintained he was powerless. A few days previously he had received a letter from a local American official, which he produced. It was signed by the official in question, and was stamped with his office seal. The translation of this letter was to the effect that the men now in prison on American claims were not to be tried by the Shraa (native court), but that they were to pay the claims. Some of the men in the Laraiche prison on American claims had already died. The remaining prisoners are closely packed with criminals of the vilest description in a place where there are no sanitary contrivances whatever, and these merely for a disputed money claim. At Alkasar, the tenor of the complaints made by the prisoners were much to the same effect. One prisoner was even ignorant of the amount of the debt he was supposed to owe, and which was alleged to have been due by his father, who had died eight years ago. Another man was principally concerned about his wife and five children, who he thought were starving, for during eight months' impriisonment he could not earn anything. A third captive had been encarcerated on account of a debt owed by his deceased brother, and he had not even been informed what was the amount due. At Ermoush there were 24 men imprisoned on the claims of Jews. The prison consisted of an open court, about 20 yards long and 15 broad, with a narrow covered shed running round. The quadrangle was unroofed, and the prisoners enjoyed the rare luxury of abundant fresh air. On the other hand, the prison being less secure, it was considered necessary to chain the prisoners together. Every man had a massive iron collar round his neck. On each side of the collar there is a strong iron ring, and in this a thick iron chain is passed, which is finally secured by a very heavy metallic padlock. Sometimes as many as 16 men are thus chained together, and yet they bore the appearance of respectable, quiet cultivators—men in the habit of tilling and living on their own small plot of land.

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA.

THE following excerpts from an officer's note-book are published in the *Daily News*:—Trebizonde.—There are here in a redoubt over the sea twelve 6-inch guns. I found the Turks very suspicious, expecting a Russian attack from Armenia. A Russian brigade is at Rais. The Trebizonde road to Erzeroum is said to require repair. Batoum is being strongly fortified night and day; two 11-inch guns are in position, many others are in reserve. The position would be easily turned by boats landing south. Poti is to be made the military port.

Caucasus Railway.—Five-feet gauge, steel rails, shunting at all stations, single line, steepest gradient 1 in 22 (over Swann Pass), but a tunnel is authorised to be made. Shares guaranteed by Government to be issued.

The scenery here is magnificent in the extreme, but the locality feverish and unhealthy. Good sport would be afforded to a sportsman, bears and wild boars abounding now. There are many varieties of birds, and I saw some of the largest owls in existence I should think—gigantic fellows they were, with horns. The accommodation at the stations is excellent, and the buffets good. You can have, if you choose, a sleeping car. Two double engines with two funnels are required to pull the train up Swann Pass. Petroleum, which abounds all over the Caucasus, is the only fuel used. Tiflis has 125,000 inhabitants. These are truly cosmopolitans. They are Jews, Persians, Tartars, Russians, Georgians, Mongolians, Croats, &c., and there is too, a colony of Wurtemburgers, whose ancestors left their homes during the persecution. They reside on the Koura river. This river is very swift, and lumber is carried down to the Caspian in rafts, as in the Western States of America. Then there are excellent sulphur baths—heat 35 Réaumur.

At Tiflis there is a large Russian garrison. Two regiments of infantry are here, being the Caucasus and the Daghestan Grenadiers. There are besides, a strong body of artillery and a numerous force of Cossacks. The present military and civil governor is Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff; the vice-governor is General Lieut. Schérémélieff; General Hotman commands the cossacks. The first named will probably command in Central Asia in the event of a war; the second would command in Caucasus. Both are most popular in the army, but the former is hated by the population, having shut up the schools, &c. I dined with these officers. They gave it me as their opinion that a war with Austria must precede any war which might be brought on with England. We do not, they said, hate the English, far from it; and it is ridiculous to suppose, as the English do—they have that fixed craze in their heads from the highest in your land to the lowest peasant—that we covet and desire India; but we like to keep up the scare. As long as you hinder us from our destination, namely, the planting the Cross over the Mosque of St. Sophia so long will we keep open that irritating sore, and we always have the means of annoying you at this point. They applied every term of abuse in the vocabulary to M. de Giers for his vacillation, thus retarding the war with Austria, which is inevitable. "Had it not been for him," said the Prince, "we should have had our Cossacks in the Prater by this."

Nicolaieff is going to be fortified. The launching of three large ships in the Black Sea is only the commencement of a large fleet wherewith to meet us in the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, when the hour of their destination approaches. That they gave me freely as their firm conviction —"In the event of a German war," said General Schérémélieff, "much would depend on the first battle as to the lines taken by the Poles or the Croatians. As to France she will probably profit by whatever we do—but we have no necessity whatever for her assistance—we do not want it; and as for Austria and Germany we fear them not, combined or single-handed."

The Grand Duke Michael is not liked, and is considered a wretched commander. General Phillipowick, the present Military Governor of Bohemia, is expected to command the Austrians. The officers admitted that the Germans—the Prussians as they called them—will be ready before them; but they did not, they said, care a button for that, for they would not strike against Pomerania, but remain on the defensive there, and confine active operations to the line of the Danube. I may say that these opinions have been corroborated by many officers of high rank in the Russian army with whom I have recently conversed. I found that an Austrian war is decidedly uppermost in the minds of all, and the English question is temporarily dismissed.

Dondukoff-Korsakoff is in reality an Anglo-phobist, and received the other day a well-merited snub from St. Petersburg for having continually swaggered about his readiness and ability to lead 200,000 Cossacks into India. This "snub" was administered in consequence of the remonstrances of Sir E. Thornton, now our Ambassador at Constantinople.

The hotels at Tiflis are of the best description, but very expensive. The best is the Hotel de Londres. The town boasts of two theatres and an opera. There are tramways all about, and the public gardens are in the style of "the place to spend a happy day." Dancing goes on till any hour in the morning. I abstain from describing Baku as it has been often described lately. No hindrance is offered to Englishmen who wish to cross the Caspian Sea—the ordinary passport alone is required. Clergymen are objected to as possible proselytizers, to any clerical gentleman wishing to take a tour in these parts had better drop the "Rev." in his passport and on his portmanteaus, and in place of a white choker let him, don a blue, red, or green one, according to taste. Officers are treated with greaty courtesy and civility.

FEIGNED DISEASE.

SINCE the day when Ulysses feigned insanity to escape the Trojan war, this mode of deception has been extensively adopted in our own and other countries. In the great majority of cases the simulation of disease is practised by persons charged with crime in order to prevent a trial, or to procure an acquittal or a discharge. From time immemorial also it has been much resorted to in the army and navy, and also by convicts and others anxious to escape from discipline and compulsory service. Although oftentimes such a system of imposture is cleverly carried out, yet, as a rule, over-acting is the common fault of most simulators. Thus, in their interesting work on "Psychological Medicine," Drs. Tuke and Bucknill, speaking of feigned insanity, remark that it is generally detected "by the part being overacted in outrageousness and absurdity of conduct, and by the neglect of those changes in the emotions and propensities which form the more important part of real insanity." At the same time, remarkable ingenuity, and a very considerable knowledge of the powers and effects of medicinal agents, have been displayed by those who would not be suspected of such information, the pertinacity shown being most striking. Dr. Hennen, in his "Military Surgery," tells us how febrile symptoms are produced by swallowing tobacco juice, and relates the case of a man who, anxious to enumerate his symptoms in the orthodox manner, had purloined some pages from Zimmerman's "Treatise on Dysentery"—the disease he had thought proper to simulate—from which he was daily in the habit of recounting a change of symptoms. On one occasion a patient permitted all the preparatory measures for amputation before he thought proper to relax his knee-joint; and another even suffered himself to be almost drowned in a deep lake into which he was plunged from a boat before he stretched out his arm to save himself by swimming, an exercise in which he was known to excel. It is evident, from cases of this kind, that stoical indifference to their frequently painful imposture, and hardihood in maintaining its character, are the necessary qualifications of malingerers, who have frequently evinced a constancy and fortitude under severe pains and privations worthy of a better cause. A disease commonly simulated is epilepsy, a species of deception by no means easy to detect. The eminent French physician Esquiral, for instance, one day boasted that no cunning could prevent him from discovering a case of feigned epilepsy. But he had not long uttered these words when one of his pupils suddenly fell down, was convulsed, and apparently displayed all the symptoms of this disease. Moved with pity Esquiral turned to those around him, saying, "Ah, poor boy, he is an epileptic," when immediately his pupil sprang to his feet, crying, "You see, my master, that we can simulate an attack of epilepsy." Another disease occasionally feigned is paralysis. A curious instance occurred some years ago. A soldier feigned paralysis of one arm with great perseverance and consistency for months, pretending that he had fallen asleep in the open air, awaking with his arm benumbed and powerless. This imposture he kept up with such boldness that, being suspected, a court-martial was held on him, but the evidence against him was not held to be sufficiently convincing. After all, the most frequent cases of feigned disease are those of insanity; but those persons who have for some days or weeks pretended that they are mad, have in the end really become so. By way of illustration, we may quote the case of two sailors, who having very ingeniously simulated madness to escape imprisonment, ultimately became insane. In France chloroform has of late years been employed for the purpose of discriminating between real and feigned madness, it being supposed that during the influence of the chloroform a person feigning madness will be overcome by its effects, and allow his imposition to be unveiled. On the other hand, it has been argued that a real madman will continue to rave on the subjects of his delusions; but on these points much uncertainity prevails. Among other feign diseases may be mentioned the spitting of blood and consumption. Palpitation and violent action of the heart have been produced by the juice of the hellebore, and vomiting by secret pressure on the stomach. In the year 1804, the great increase of ophthalmia in one of our regiments aroused suspicion, by which eventually the deception was exposed. It appears that the men within the walls of the hospital requested those without to forward them corrosive sublimate, lime, and blue stone, by the application of which acrid substances to their eyes they endeavoured to get them into such a state of inflammatory disease as would enable them to procure their discharge with a pension. One of the most remarkable instances on record of a person simulating deafness from birth is that of a Frenchman at the beginning of the present century—generally known as Victor Joy. This individual, in order to escape military conscriptions, travelled from place to place as a deaf-mute in search of his father. For four years he so skilfully carried on his deception that he succeeded in baffling all the tests to which he was subjected by some of the greatest scientific men of the period. In Switzerland, according to *Chambers's Journal* (1873, p. 274), "he was tempted to avow the deceit by a young, rich, and beautiful woman offering him her hand; but even this bait did not take." In the prison of Rochelle every contrivance was adopted to make him betray himself; and, although closely watched by night and day, it is reported that even in his dreams only guttural sounds were heard. Finally, the Abbe Sicard, Director of the Institution for Deaf-mutes at Paris, after examining his writing, proved that his blunders in spelling were phonetic in their character, and that he wrote not as he saw, but as he heard. Some years ago a prisoner at the Hertfordshire Assizes succeeded in convincing all around him that he was completely deaf. His medical attendant prescribed for him daily extra wine and other articles of dietary, but in reality ordered that none of them were to be used. The result was that while the patient was nominally living on the fat of the land, he was actually suffering from hunger. At last the surgeon with an assumed seriousness, remarked that he could not understand why the patient should lose flesh with such a liberal diet. This was too much for the man, and in an unguarded moment he indignatly cried out to the nurse, "You know I have never had any of these good things." In many cases such impostures are discovered by the retaliating deception on the part of the surgeon, who is careful to conceal his suspicions, appearing to give credit to all that is related to him of the history of the disease, and proposing some sort of treatment accordingly. Thus we are told of a recruit who, some years ago, unwilling to go to the East Indies, feigned deafness. He was admitted into the hospital and put on spoon-diet, for nine days no notice being taken of him. On the tenth, however, the physician having made inquiries respecting him, asked what diet he was on. The nurse replied, "Spoon diet." The physician, affecting to be angry exclaimed, "Are you not ashamed of yourself, to have kept this man so long on spoon-meat? The poor fellow is nearly starved; let him have a beefsteak and a pint of porter. The man could contain himself no longer but completely forgetting his assumed complaint, with a face full of gratitude, cried, "God bless your honour! You are the best gentleman I have seen for many a day." Once more, the practice of feigning disease is not confined to any one class. According to the authors of "Psychological Medicine" (p. 469), two of the most perfect pictures of insanity presented to us in the plays of Shakespeare are instances of feigned madness—namely, the madness of Hamlet and that of Edgar in *King Lear*. "In both instances the deception was practised by educated gentlemen; and on the authority of the great dramatic psychologist it may, perhaps, be accepted that the phenomena of insanity may be feigned by a skilful actor like Hamlet so perfectly that no flaw can be detected in the representation." The historian Robertson relates an anecdote of Pope Julius III., who feigned illness in order that he might avoid holding a consistory; and that his sickness might appear all the more natural he not only confined himself for some days to his apartments, but changed his ordinary diet and accustomed mode of life. But by persisting in this foolish piece of deception he brought on a real disease from the effects of which he actually succumbed in the course of a few days.—*Evening Standard.*

A THEATRICAL WARDROBE.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT is now, subject to the reported interruption of penal incarceration, delighting audiences in that golden land which heaps auriferous treasure upon dramatic artists of genius. Her wardrobe was specially devised to a still greater height of extravagance, the already "tall" ideas of American women upon the subject of dress. The new gowns comprise thirty odd, each one having its special destiny in a dramatic sense and its special act in which to appear. For "Le Sphinx" three dresses were prepared, the prettiest of which is made of buttercup satin. The tulle skirt is showered with a golden rain of large buttercups. The satin train is embroidered with a garland of the flowers, the petals in relief and mingled with guelder roses. A thick trimming of buttercups surrounds the low bodice, which is laced over a stomacher of pleated tulle. A lovely dress is the one intended for the first act of "Frou-frou." The skirt is of silk shaded in tones of soft pink, beaver brown, and smoke-grey. It is mounted in large hollow pleats with panels at the sides of gilt leather on which is a raised design in beaver-brown velvet. A square, short vest of this brocaded leather forms the bodice opening over a pleated chemisette of pink crêpe. For the second act there is a dress of pink satin, showing through an overdress of biscuit-coloured lace, flowered over with pinks embroidered in silk, and applied upon the lace. Over this is to be worn a half-tight mantle of ruby plush edged with a marabout formed of the petals of pinks in all their varied natural colours. The sleeves are also trimmed with this petal marabout. Five magnificent gowns are destined to be worn in "La Dame aux Carmélias." The first is a ball dress in buttercup satin, the skirt of which is veiled with a drapery of gold lace that completely covers the satin, without hiding its golden sheen. The folds of the lace are caught at one side with long floating ribbons of moss-green and gold-coloured velvet, mixed with wheatears. The low bodice and the train are made of white lampas branched with gold. In front, the bodice, crossed in a style that may be seen on some antique statues, allows a crêpe chemisette to be seen, on which is draped some gold lace. The second is an opera toilet of white satin, the skirt of which is embroidered with pearls and with carmêlias, whose petals are raised in relief. The train, too, is of satin thus embroidered, and is lined with satin in the pale, fresh tint of a newly-budding leaf. Down the front of the low bodice runs a vest of gathered Alençon, held by three small straps of white satin. The third is a home dress, made in the princesse form of torquoise blue satin, all strewn with flowers wrought in imitation precious stones, with gold and silver foliage. Above this is to be worn a redingote of sapphire plush lined with turquoise satin. This redingote, which is quite tightly fitting at the back, forms a panel at one side, while at the other it is raised high to show the skirt of the princesse dress beneath. The fourth dress for this play is a country toilet of white batiste, flowered with roses. The flounces are edged, with valenciennes, and the draperies of the batiste are held by knots of ribbon, an underskirt of pink taffetas showing through sufficiently to give a warm glow of colour to the whole. The *peignoir*, in which the unfortunate Dame aux Camélias dies at so very inapropos a moment is in this instance suitably composed of crêpe, pleated throughout the entire length. It is white, however, and the overdress is lined with pink taffetas. Pink ribbons fasten the collar at the throat, and form also a very loose belt.

For L'Etrangère there is a lovely gown of sapphire velvet, lined with plush in wide stripes of red and grenat. The dress opens over a skirt of tulle starred with blue steel, forming immense, resplendent bouquets. A half-high bodice opens over a waistcoat thickly studded with steel, like the skirt. The second dress for this play is made with a skirt of mauve satin veiled with silk gauze embroidered all over, and upon this falls an overdress of Persian lilac satin, a tint that is a conjunction of pink and heliotrope. The dress is lined with coral-coloured velvet, and is embroidered over nearly all its surface, like the skirt. The bodice has a chemisette of gauze and a revers turned back with coral-pink velvet. For the Maître de Forges the first dress is of silk shot in pearl grey and pink, and worn over a skirt almost covered with flowered gauze, the ground of smoke grey showing to great advantage the tints of the flowers. Each flounce is festooned with pearl-coloured silk. In front, a miniature tablier of the taffetas suggests the shape of a Brobdignag lilac leaf. At the back the drapery is much puffed. The bodice is crossed by a drapery of gauze, which forms a collarette and jabot. For the inauspicious nuptials, the wedding dress is very elaborate, forming a decided contrast in this respect to the ostentatious simplicity of Mrs. Kendal's white silk bridal gown in "The Ironmaster." The front is of gauze embroidered with silk and fine pearls, among which appear the leaves of the orange tree. The long train is of the softest silk, striped with moire. On the front of the bodice is a plastron of embroidered gauze, similar to that of which the skirt is composed. A fichu of exquisite point d'Alençon, far too good for the footlights, is crossed upon the chest and fastened a bunch of orange blossoms. The mantilla veil is also of point d'Alençon. In the reconciliation act, as it may be called, Madame Bernhardt wears a ball-dress of coral-coloured brocatelle, a magnificent fabric, flowered with gold and silver. The low bodice is cut in one with a long train lined with sapphire velvet. The splendour of this contrast with the coral-pink, the gold and the silver, may be imagined. The train opens over a skirt of coral-tinted, satin draped with gauze embroidered in gold, silver, and silks. Clusters of cornflowers and silver thistles form a trimming which adds the finishing touch to a triumph of millinery.

For Adrienne Lecouvreur three dresses are destined. The first is a Watteau dressing gown in white silk, striped with pink. The stripes are very wide, and are in themselves composed of an agglomeration of very narrow ones. The skirt over which this is worn is made of Valenciennes alternating with narrow pleated flounces, the edges of which are pointed and serrated like the petals of some flowers. A ball dress is worn in the second act. The skirt is of satin in the beautiful pale tint of green familiar to our eyes in the drooping blossoms of the lime. A flounce of English point edges the skirt. This flounce is tied up so as to form festoons with knots of pale pink velvet. The low bodice and the train are composed of silver brocade strewn with brocaded rosebuds in pale pink, their foliage being of the colour of an emerald. In front, the plastron of the bodice in lime-blossom satin covered with lace continues the idea of the skirt. Loops of pink velvet upon the shoulders, forming epaulettes, complete a beautifully harmonious composition. The third dress in this play is a gala toilette of striking effect. The ivory satin skirt is veiled with flounces of gold lace held by tufts of roses. At the edge a thick hem of roses shows through the meshes of the lace. The low bodice and the train are of ivory satin covered with a light and delicate tracery foliage in gold. Gold lace edges the much puffed paniers. More gold lace is draped over the front of the bodice, while the small sleeves, also made of lace are fastened up with tufts of roses. These dresses will suffice to enchain the attention of many of our Transatlantic cousins to whom la grande Sarah's rapid French will convey but little meaning.—*Daily News.*

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"Sir Charles Dilke will have his name erased from the list of Privy Councillors. He will speedily cease to be "right honourable." But the unpleasant duty was not performed by the Gladstone Ministry, and will fall upon the new Cabinet. The deleting of a name from the list of Her Majesty's Council has not occurred in our time. I will not be certain, but I do not think it has occurred since the last century. I do not think it has occurred since a well-known Duke was cashiered on account of a deplorable scandal. This was in the Georgian era, and since then a penal erasure has not occurred. The case is the more painful since all this involves so many women. The friends of Sir Charles have become, because of their friendship for him, tainted with suspicion. Everybody is sorry for Lady Dilke, and everybody is grieved for Mrs. Rogerson. Mrs. Rogerson's salon has in times past been a centre of very distinguished society. Her parties were noted. People intrigued for invitations to her house. But her connexion with the Dilke case puts an end to her social entertainments, and closes one of the pleasantest houeses in London. It is said that Fanny is at Colchester, and Sir Charles's friends urge that he should offer a £1,000 reward for her production, and then proceed against Mrs. Crawford for perjury. Sir Charles Dilke's crest is a dove proper. The heavy costs of the first trial must be paid by the wronged husband, and of the second by the outraged public. The culprit escapes, though he is very rich, and receives £20,000 a year from one source alone."

THE KARAGEORGEVICS FAMILY.

The announcement that Princess Sarah Karageorgevis, accompanied by her two sons, Alexis and Bogida, has left Vienna for St. Petersburg, appears to have but small importance; but a curious piece of political intrigue is signified by this little bit of news. Princess Sarah is the widow of Prince George Karageorgevics, who was the eldest son of the famous Servian chief, Black George, and as such she claims that the headship of the Karageorgevics family belongs to her son Alexis, and not to Peter Karageorgevics, who is the successor of the late Prince Alexander, Black George's second son. Prince Peter, as is known, is married to Princess Zorka, the Prince of Montenegro's daughter, and sets up as the Legitimist Pretender to the Servian throne.

When the Prince of Montenegro was at Baden lately, Princess Sarah paid him several visits to urge her son's claims, and declared that she would go to St. Petersburg to lay them before the Czar. The Prince spoke kindly to her, observing that, as a family matter, she might take what view she pleased of her son's *status*, but that politically the rival claims of Alexis and Peter were not worth discussing so long as the Servian throne was not vacant. He also advised her not to go to St. Petersburg, as he doubted whether the Czar would receive her. The Princess seems to have subsequently received a visit from Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, and, with his approbation or without it, she immediately afterwards made her preparations for departure. She is an energetic lady, and very rich, having inherited a large fortune from her father, a wealthy merchant of Belgrade, named Micha. Her late husband, Prince George, was an officer in the Russian Army. Her two sons, aged 27 and 25 respectively, were partly educated at the Military Academy of St. Cyr, in France. For many years the Princess lived at Bucharest, and owned large estates in Roumania. These she lately sold for more than three million francs. It is said that she has invested one million of this sum in English securities, and intends to devote the remainder to agitations on her son's behalf. There is no doubt that two million francs judiciously spent in Servia would split the not very large Karageorgevics party in that country; but probably the only gainer by this, beside those who pocketed Princess Sarah's money, would be King Milan.

PASTEUR AND HYDROPHOBIA.

PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER has an article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he indulges in the following speculations:—

Pasteur himself has not explained what theory he has formed as to the actual nature of the virus of rabies, and as to the way in which his inoculations act, so as to protect an animal from the effects of the virus, even *after* the virus has been introduced into the system. Possibly he has no precise theory on the subject, but has arrived at his results by an unreasoned exploring method of experimentation. Such a method is not permissible to the ordinary man; but in the hands of a great thinker and experimentalist it sometimes leads to great results. Charles Darwin once spoke to the present writer of experiments, not dictated by any precise anticipation of a special result, but merely undertaken 'to see in a general way what will happen'—as 'fool's experiments,' and added that he was very fond of such 'fool's experiments,' and often made them. When the individual who occupies the place of the 'fool' is a man saturated with minute knowledge of the subject on which the experiment is to be tried, it is likely enough that, unconsciously, he frames hypotheses here and there without taking note of what is going on in his own mind, and so is unable to state clearly how he came to make trial of this or that experimental condition.

Whether Pasteur has worked in this way, trusting to the instinct due to his vast experience, or whether he has reasoned step by step, we do not know. It is nevertheless possible for the bystander to consider the various theories which may be regarded as tending to explain the results obtained by Pasteur in the cure of hydrophobia.

The general fact that the ill-effects of some diseases due to specific virus or poisons can be averted by inoculating a patient with the virus in a *modified condition*—as, for instance, when vaccination is used as a preventive of small-pox in man—may be explained more or less satisfactorily by three different suppositions. The first supposition is that the virus is a living matter which grows and feeds when introduced into the body of the inoculated animal, and that *it exhausts the soil*—that is to say, uses up something in the blood necessary for the growth of the virus; accordingly, when the soil has been exhausted by a modified and mild variety of the virus, there is no opportunity for the more deadly virus, when it gains access, to feed and multiply. A second supposition is that the virus does not exhaust the soil, but as it grows in the animal body produces substances which are poisonous to itself, and these substances, remaining in the body after they have been formed there by a modified virus, act poisonously upon the more deadly virus when that gains access, and either stop its development altogether or greatly hinder it. An analogy in favour of this supposition is seen in the yeast plant, which produces alcohol in saccharine solutions until a limited percentage of alcohol is present, then the alcohol acts as a poison to the yeast plant, and neither it nor any other yeast plant of the kind can grow further in that solution. A third supposition is that, whether the virus be a living thing or not, the protective result obtained by introducing the modified virus into the body of an animal is due to the education of the living protoplasmic cells of which the animal consists. If you plunge a mussel from the sea into fresh water, making sure that its shell is kept a little open, the animal will be killed by the fresh water. But if you treat the mussel first with 'modified' fresh water—that is, with brackish water—and then after a bit introduce it to fresh water, the fresh water will have no injurious effect, and the mussel may be made to permanently tolerate fresh water. So too by commencing with small doses, gradually increased, the human body may be made to tolerate an amount of arsenic and of other poisons which are deadly to the uneducated.

Any one of these three suppositions would at first sight seem to offer a possible explanation of the protective inoculation against rabies and hydrophobia. It is not known that the virus of rabies is a separate parasitic organism; at the same time it is possible that it is. If it is not, the last of the three above-named hypotheses would seem to meet the case, and, whether the virus is a living thing or not, has an appearance of plausibility.

But how are we to suppose that the inoculation of modified rabbit's virus acts upon a man so as to cut short the career of a dog's virus which has already been implanted in the man's system by a bite? To form any plausible conception on this matter we ought to have some idea as to the real significance of 'the incubation period,' and this we are not yet able to form satisfactorily. Most diseases which are propagated by a virus—as, for instance, small-pox, scarlet fever, typhoid, syphilis—have a fixed and definite 'incubation period'. What is going on in the victimised animal or man during that incubation period? On the supposition that the virus is a living thing, we may imagine that the virus is slowly multiplying during this period, until it is sufficiently abundant to cause poisonous effects in the animal attacked. It is difficult to suggest an explanation of the incubation period if we do not assume that the virus is a living thing which can grow.

The poisonous effects are, at any rate, deferred during this incubation period. If you could introduce a modified and mild form of the same virus with a shorter incubation period into the animal which has been infected with a stronger virus with a long incubation period, you might get the protoplasm of the infected animal accustomed first to mild, and then gradually to stronger doses of the poison before the critical period of the long and strong virus arrived; and so, when the assumed hour of deadly maturity of the latter was reached, the animal tissues would exhibit ample indifference, having in the meantime learnt to tolerate without the slightest tremor of disorganisation the poison (or it may be the vibration!) which, previous to their education, would have been rapidly fatal. Almost equally well we may figure to ourselves the state of preparation brought about if we chose to employ the terms of the first or of the second supposition above given. The point of importance to ascertain, if such a conception is to be applied to Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia, is whether the dog's and wolf's virus is longer in incubation and stronger in poisonous quality than that of the rabbit's cords as modified by hanging up in dry air. A general principle appears to be—according to M. Pasteur—that, in regard to rabies, the *longer* the incubation period the *less* the virulence of the virus, and the *shorter* the incubation period the *greater* the virulence. The virus in the cord of the rabbits used by M. Pasteur for preventive inoculation is stated by him to be, when fresh, much more intense than that taken from a mad dog; it produces rabies in a dog, when injected into its veins, in eight or ten days. By hanging in dry air for a fortnight this cord loses its virulence. But it has not yet been stated by Pasteur what are the indications that this virulence is lost, and whether the loss of 'virulence' is in this case measured by an increase of incubation period. We have no information from Pasteur on this point. It would certainly seem that the virus of the dried rabbits' cords ought not to lose its short incubation period if it is to get beforehand with the dog-bite virus, which has a period of five or six weeks. And presumably, therefore, there must be two distinct qualities in which the virus can vary: one, its incubation period, and the other its intensity of action, apart from time, but in reference to its actual capability or incapability of causing disease in this or that species of animal.

It is useless to speculate further on the subject at present. The secret is for the moment locked in Pasteur's brain. Had we in this country a State Laboratory or any public institution whatsoever in which research of the kind was provided for, the fundamental statements of Pasteur as to his results with dogs would ere this have been strictly tested with absolute independence and impartiality by English physiologists retained by the state to carry on continuously such inquiries. Similarly, we should have independent knowledge on the points above raised as to the modification of the virus in rabbits, and the public anxiety on the whole matter would be in a fair way towards being allayed. At the same time, in all probability similar treatment in regard to other diseases would ere this have been devised by 'practical' English experimenters. As it is, owing to our repressive laws and the State neglect of scientific research, we have to remain entirely at the mercy of the distinguished men who are nurtured and equipped by the State agencies of our continental neighbours. All that we are in a position to say with regard to Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia is, that unless the accounts which have been published in his name and by his assistants are not merely erroneous but wilful frauds of incredible wickedness, that treatment is likely to prove a success so extraordinary and so beneficent as to place its author in the first rank of men of genius of all ages. That is the position, and there is no reason why the former alternative should even for a moment be entertained.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 19.

Jacob, Lt.-Col., Bo. Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Reporter, Surg.-Major, I. M. D., on duty, to Raichore, enroute, to Cananore.

Prideaux, Major, Bo. Dy. Judge Adv., on leave, to Poona.

Jacob, Lt.-Col., Bo. Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Penrose, Lt., 23rd Bo. L. Inf., on duty, to Burma.

Ebden, Major, 23rd Bo. L. Inf., on duty, to Burma.

Connell, Lieut., Bl. 1st Sikh Inf., on duty, to Dehra Ismail Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 23rd August 1886.

The Mounted Rifles will parade for drill and instructions as follows:—Tuesday, August 24, Kennedy Sea-face, at 5-30 p.m., Troop and Squadron Drill under the Sergt. Instructor. Wednesday, August 25, Riding School at 6-45 a.m. Thursday, August 26, Riding School, Recruits only, at 6-45 a.m. Friday, August 27, Town Hall, at 5-45 p.m., Dismounted Drill for all members.

There will be drill in the Town Hall next Wednesday, the 25th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m., and every Wednesdays until the 15th October 1886. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Members are informed that the officer commanding 2nd East York Regiment has kindly placed the Colaba range at the disposal of the Corps on every Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for practice.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—25 cases corks, Maneckjee Bhicaji; 13 cases writing paper, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 55 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapurjee; 50 casks safety fuse, Richardson and Cruddas.

FROM LONDON.

Loodiana s—50 drums turpentine, A. H. Chandabhoy; 24 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 28 cases wine and spirit, Cuttler, Palmer and Co; 60 cases wine, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff.

Ancona s—12 packages printing paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 8 cases cheese, Warden and Co.; 360 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 24 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 550 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons; 10 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 51 cases sherry, Maneckji Bhicaji.

Dago s—1 cask brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Merton Hall s—25 packages glassware, Visram Allana; 87 packages glassware, M. Currumsy; 100 boxes candles, A. L. Visram; 37 packages glassware, L. J. Rahimtoola.

FROM NEW YORK.

S. D. Harton—4,000 cases kerosine oil, Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pharos s—71 cwts. wool, L. Nersee.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—65 cwts. olihaminon, Cassom Canjee; 44 cwts. gum, D. Rustamjee; 7 cwts. horns, Lang, Moir and Co.; 17 cwts. pearl shell, and 50 lbs. tortoise shell, L. Dewjee; 12 cwts. E. ivory, E. Papia; 14 bales skin, D. Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 13 bales skins, H. C. H. Gunny; 30 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Regal s—2,412 cwts. linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Aspatria s—2,998 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Mackay s—2,000 cwts. poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Siam s—600 cwts. rapeseed and 1,476 cwts. linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—86 cwts. broken glass and 170 cwts. lead, C. Nanjee; 12 cwts. peacock feathers, R. Datardina; 1 case iron safe, A. C. Esmalji; 125 cwts. onions, Taug. Mah and Co.; 26 cwts. shark-fins, D. Doosa; 371 cwts. sandalwood and 62 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 40 cwts. fishmaws and 35 bales twist, L. Chuttoo; 25 bales twist, H. Gungjee; 106 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersee; 35 bales twist, S. Yalljee; 25 bales twist, V. Megji; 76 bales twist, G. Luchmondas.

Venetia s—50 bales twist, R. Habibbhoy; 4 bales twist, G. Luchmondas; 25 bales twist, Balchund Rogerchund; 35 bales twist, S. Meizle; 125 bales twist, N. B. Mody and Co; 35 bales twist, S. Abraham; 50 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co; 25 bales twist, H. Ramgopal; 159 bales twist, C. Ebram; 9 bales cotton, G. Shobhagmull; 96 bales cotton, Haji Adam Esmail and Co; 111 bales twist, Cursetji Bomonji and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C. Magonlal; 123 bales twist, S. Abraham; 50 bales twist, Jairam Damjee; 79 cwts. bedellum and 21 cwts. hysabole, M. Fazul; 100 cwts. onion, R. E. Dadachanjee; 3 cases Cambay stone and 200 bales twist, Ebraham Noordin and Co.

Bormida s—13 bales twist, Tarachund Sataram; 7 chests opium, Daulutram Foolchund; 3 chests opium, Khentsi M. Kaloorام; 3 chests opium, Goolabrai Mungalchund; 2 chests opium, Jesray Chaitram; 4 chests opium, Benodiram Bolchund; 44 chests opium, B. Rookjee; 6 chests opium, R. Hurridas; 6 chests opium, T. Hukumchund 500 cwts sandalwood tacha, C. Lalljee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—30 chests opium, Deokurain Romcoonia.

Bormida s—4 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khekido; 9 chests opium, Jokhirum Kaloonam; 3 chests opium, K. Hurmookreen; 3 chests opium, T. Luckminureino; 2 chests opium, H. Ramgopal; 5 chests opium, T. Sewsamal; 7 chests opium, B. Bulchund; 24 chests opium, D. Romconie; 10 chests opium, R. Hurbilas.

Venetia s—35 bales twist, Isac Ezra and Co; 10 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—122 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 10
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	„ 99 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	„ 102 10
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102 10
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. ...	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity ...	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ...	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs.	100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99 8
5 Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ...	99 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881	97 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1886	103 8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs. 102 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	„ 103 2
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ...	„ 104 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ...	„ 104 0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1 4 9-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1 4 1-4
Ditto ditto, on *demand* ...	1 4 3-16
Bank Telegraphic Transfer ...	1 4 3-16
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1 4 1-2
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1 4 1-2
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1 4 17-32

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 11th August 1886—

Average rates	1 4 11-32
Telegraphic Transfers, 11th August 1886	1 4 3-8

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(5th *August* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 6 per cen

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

The following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities:—
4 per cents., at Rs. 97-9, and 97-10.
In Muninicipal Debentures:—
5 per cents., at Rs. 99-8.
In Shares:—
Bank of Bengal, at Rs. 837¼.
Bengal Baragunda Copper, (A) Shares, at Rs. 4½ fo delivery in 3 months.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	6 p.ct.	120x
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186x
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	142x
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	837½
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130x
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	115x
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	291x
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	60
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,400
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	4½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	5½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60N
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	75
Do. Telephone Co.	100	§8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	44
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	44
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	100
Do. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	95x
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	80
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	108
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y10½p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 p. ct.	101x
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	30
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	180
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	9
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	68
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	95
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	63
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	100N
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	270
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	108
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	76
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90N
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	nil.	44
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	65
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	106
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	99x
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	86

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
§ per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.

NOTICES.

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PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris, and New-York.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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From whatever cause arising.

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FOR AUGUST, 1886.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short, descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize (open to all amateurs).—For an original picture in either Oils or Water colors.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Prize (open to all amateurs).—For an original picture, in either Oils or Water-colors, the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's First Prize (open to Commissioned Officers only).—For an original picture, in either Oils or Water-colors.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Second Prize (open to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers only).—For an original picture in any style.

(*N. B.*—This prize will not be awarded unless there are at least three competitors, belonging to different Regiments or branches of the Army.)

The Hon'ble Sir Theodore C. Hope's Prize (open to all amateurs).—For a series of not less than four original Water-color sketches, from nature.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter's Prize.—For the best original picture in Oil or Water-colors, by a Lady amateur.

Mr. Guilford L. Molesworth's Prize of Rs. 100, (open to bona-fide amateurs only). :—For a series of six original Photographs; the whole process being carried out by the competitor personally.

Prize of Rs. 50, given by Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Sir Dewa Singh, K.C.S.I., President of the Council of Regency, Patiala State.—For the best work of art by a Native Artist of the Punjab.

THE SOCIETY PRIZES.

Open only to amateur Artists resident in India.

1.—For an original Oil painting.
2.—For an original Water-color painting.
3.—For an original Figure subject.
4.—For an original Fruit, Flower or Still Life subject n either Oil or Water-colors. Open to Native artists only.
5.—For a picture, in any style.
6.—For the best design for colored surface decoration in an Oriental style.

The Exhibition is open to Fine Art Work of all kinds: painting, drawing, etching, sculpture, or modelling for sculpture, and, save where otherwise specified, there is no restriction as to subject, or style of treatment.

Any pictures, sketches, or other works of Art, which owners may be kind enough to lend, for Exhibition, will be thankfully received by the Committee, and exhibited to the best advantage.

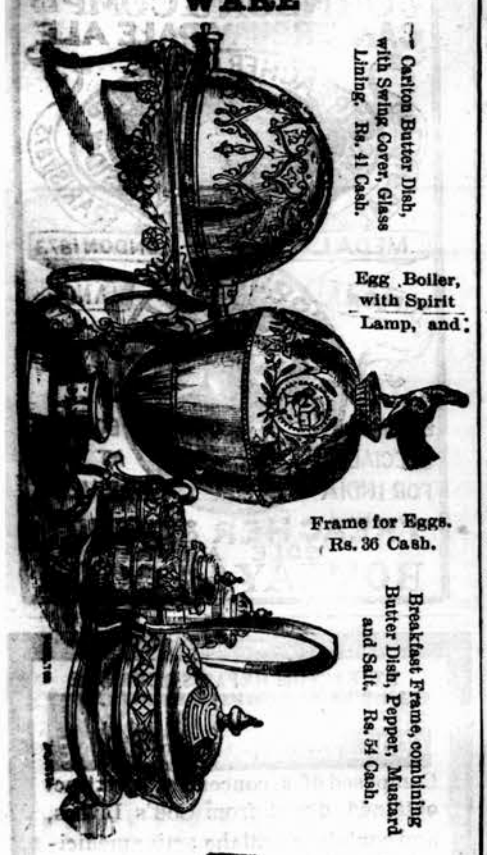
Copy of rules can be obtained by applying (post paid) to the undersigned.

W. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secy.
Simla.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE



Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.

Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.

Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.

COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

ENTREE OR CURRY DISHES,

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1886.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PART
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRAD MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

BINOCULAR, FIELD, MARINE, AND OPERA GLASSES.

TREACHER & Co. have in Stock a large and handsome selection from the best makers.

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Binoculars, for use as Opera or Field Glasses, in flexible morocco cases with handles, with 6 lens combination glasses	each Rs. 22-8 and	25	0
Do. do. do. with 12 lens do. do.	„ „ 27-0 and	31	8
Bijou Opera Glasses, mounted in morocco or Russia leather and in mother-o'-pearl	„ ,	40	0
Marine Glasses, in strong leather slinging cases, with shoulder strap, 12 lens combination glasses	„ 40 0 and	45	0
Military Field Glasses with 6 lens combination glasses in strong slinging case....... each	„ 34-0 and	40	0
Do. do. do. with 12 lens do. do.	„ „ 40-0 and	43	0
Do. do. better quality, very powerful. "The Emperor," in bridle leather, slinging case, suitable for Military Officers' use		56	0
Telescopic Field Binoculars, in strong leather slinging case		36	0
Tourist Glasses, in strong leather slinging case	Rs. 29-0 and	31	8
Binoculars, with three change revolving eye-pieces (for Theatre, Field and Marine), with 6 lens combination glasses, in strong leather sling cases,	each Rs. 45-0 and	50	0
Do. do. with 12 lens do. do.	„ „ 54-0 and	60	0
Telescopic Binoculars, with ocular adjustment, in strong leather sling cases, the best article of the kind in India	each Rs. 104-0 and	122	8
Do. do. do. mounted in crocodile hide and nickel, in strong leather sling case	each „	144	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

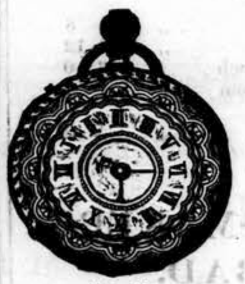

FIG. 10.

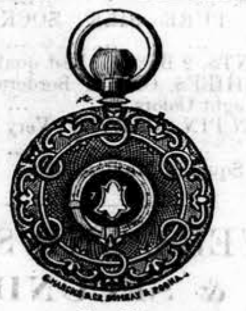

FIG. 11.

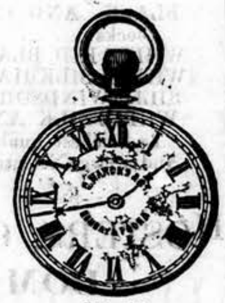

FIG. 12.

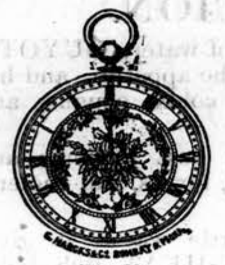

FIG. 13.

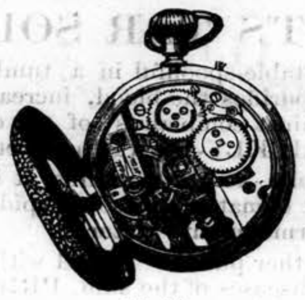

FIG. 14.

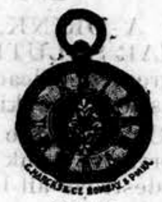

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND C ., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
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CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES .... from Rs. 800.

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TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality	80	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth	70	0
Do. do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth	65	0
Do. Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk	70	0
Do. do. Italian	60	0
Do. of other materials from	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.		
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from	4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from	0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons	2	4 per pr

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GEYER & Co., BOMBAY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

OF BEST COUNTY MAKE.

THE "GEYER" JUVENILE TRICYCLE, for a boy or girl, with 30 in. wheels, front steerer, cushioned seat, flat steel frame-work, rack and pinion, steel crank, good grey rubber tyres, complete with valise, spanner, and oil can. Price, Rs. 80.

THE "GEYER" SOCIABLE, for two boys or girls, same as above, except with saddles instead of seats, and a lamp in addition. Price complete, Rs. 120.

THE "GEYER" TRICYCLE, No. 1, with front steerer, 50 in. wheels patent double driver, ball bearings, patent band brake, burnished spokes, adjustable handle and seats, nickel plated Hubs and parts, complete with patent double bell, nickel plated lamp, screw spanner, oil can and valise, Rs. 300.

THE "GEYER" TRICYCLE, No. 2, with 44 in. wheels, Rs. 250.

THE "GEYER" BICYCLE, 50 in. wheel, hollow steel tapering backbone, spoon brake, steel cranks, rubber pedals, burnished spokes, good red rubber tyres, handles, head cranks and nuts, all nickel plate, complete with valise, double stormont bell, nickel plated lamp, screw spanners and oil can. Price, Rs. 150.

THE "GEYER" KANGAROO SAFETY BICYCLE.—With 36 in. wheel same as above, with strong burnished steel link chain, geared to 50 in. Complete, price, Rs. 200.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN,
Elegant and simple; a splendid ornament for the Drawing Room, Parlour, &c. We have them also worked by a small engine.

PERAMBULATORS, with patent springs, Bicycle wheels, rubber tyres, morocco lined, with apron strap, &c. Price, single, Rs. 30; double, with wooden wheels and iron tyres, Rs. 30.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

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Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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